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ABSTRACT

This document presents data on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the Hispanic origin population in the United States obtained through the March 1991 supplement to the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. Differences are highlighted in selected characteristics of Hispanic Americans compared between March 1991 and March 1983, the end of the last recessionary period, and the first year after the Census Bureau introduced Hispanic American population controls based on the 1980 Census. Some of the principal findings include the following: (1) the labor force participation rate of Hispanic origin males in March 1991 was higher than that of Non-Hispanic males; (2) the proportion of Hispanic Americans 25 years or older who had completed 4 years of high school or more was 51 percent in 1991, 5 percent higher than 1983; (3) the aggregate before tax money income of Hispanic American households in 1990 increased by 70 billion since 1982; (4) a higher proportion of Hispanic American families had incomes of $50,000 or more in 1990 than in 1982; (5) over one third of Hispanic American children were living in poverty; and (6) of all persons in poverty in 1990, the proportion who were children under 18 years old was larger for Hispanic Americans. The report includes two text tables, four graphs, and four detailed tables. Appendices contain definitions and explanations, information on data source and accuracy, and data collection instrument facsimiles. (JB)

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Population Characteristics
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by
Jesus M. Garcia
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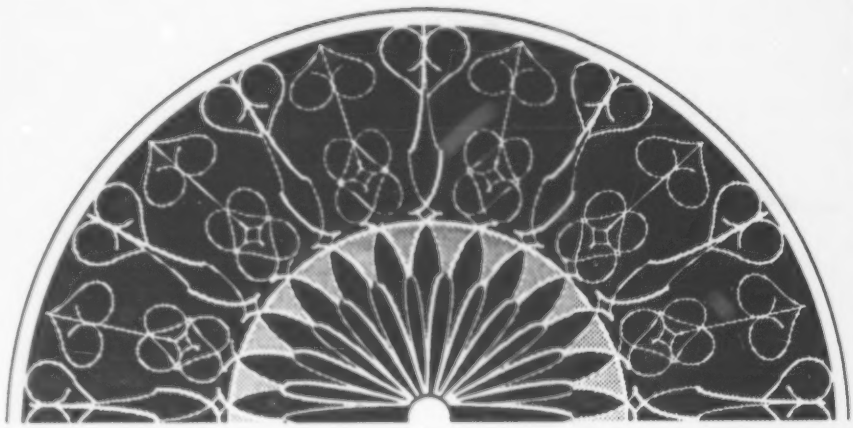

The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1991

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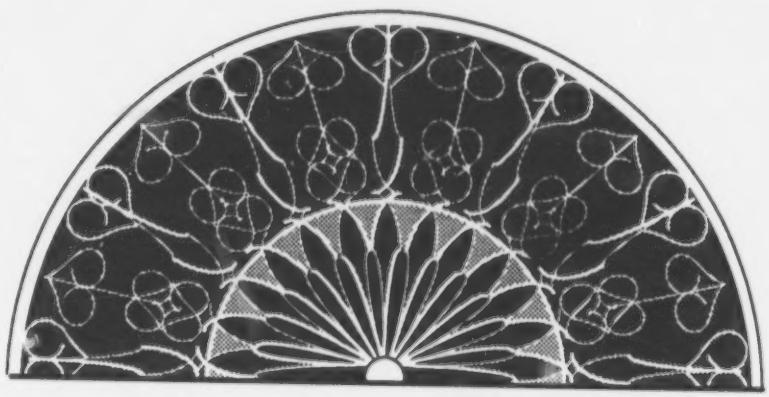

The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1991

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Contents

Page

Introduction 1
Highlights 1
Hispanic Population Composition 1
Social and Economic Characteristics of Persons 2
Characteristics of Households 3
Characteristics of Families 5
Income and Earnings 5
Poverty 8

TEXT TABLES

A. Selected Characteristics of Hispanic persons, households, and families: March 1983 and 1991 2
B. Aggregate Household Income: 1982-1990 6

FIGURES

1. Female Labor Force Participation Rates: March 1991 4
2. Male Labor Force Participation Rates: March 1991 4
3. Aggregate Hispanic Household Income: 1982-1990 5
4. Poverty Rates of Persons 18 Years of Age and Under: March 1990 7

DETAILED TABLES

1. Selected social characteristics of all persons and Hispanic persons, by type of origin: March 1991 10
2. Selected economic characteristics of all persons and Hispanic persons, by type of origin: March 1991 12
3. Selected characteristics of all households and Hispanic households, by type of origin: March 1991 16
4. Selected characteristics of all families and Hispanic families, by type of origin: March 1991 18

APPENDIXES

A. Definitions and Explanations 21
B. Source and Accuracy of Estimates 27
   Source of data 27
   Accuracy of estimates 28
C. Facsimiles of March 1991 CPS Questionnaires 35
   Facsimile I. Form CPS-260—Control Card 36
   Facsimile II. Origin or Descent Flashcard 38
   Facsimile III. CPS-1—Basic Questionnaire 39

The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1991

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the Hispanic origin population in the United States.[1] The Bureau of the Census collected this information in the March 1991 supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS).[2] The results in this report do not reflect population controls from the 1990 Census. In addition, this report highlights differences in selected characteristics of Hispanics compared to March 1983. This year was selected as a benchmark for comparison for two reasons. First, the previous recessionary period ended in late 1982, and the most recent began in July of 1990. Using the March 1983 CPS as a basis for comparison allows us to assess how Hispanics have fared during the beginning and end of the last economic recovery period. Second, 1982 was the first year in which the Census Bureau introduced Hispanic population controls based on the 1980 Census, which improved the reliability of the CPS data on Hispanics. Some of the principal findings are summarized below.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The labor force participation rate of Hispanic origin males in March 1991 was higher than that of non-Hispanic males (78 percent ±1.2 vs 74 percent ±0.4). The labor force participation rate of non-Hispanic females was higher than that of Hispanic females (57 percent ±0.4 and 51 percent ±1.3).

- The proportion of Hispanics, 25 years old and over who had completed 4 years of high school or more was 51 percent (±1.4) in 1991 as compared to about 46 percent (±1.7) in 1983.

- The aggregate before tax money income of Hispanic households in 1990 was 173 billion (±5.5 billion) dollars and about 5 percent (±0.1) of the total aggregate household income of the United States. This figure was an increase of 70 billion dollars (±6.7 billion) in real terms since 1982. The aggregate after tax income of Hispanic households was 144 billion (±5.5 billion) and about 5 percent (±0.2) of the U.S. total after tax income.

- A higher proportion of Hispanic families (14.7 percent ±1.2) and households (13.4 percent ±1.1) had income of $50,000 or more in 1990 than in 1982 (11.8 percent ±1.4 and 10.6 percent ±1.2, respectively), even after adjusting for the increase in the cost of living during the period.

- Over one third (38.4 percent ±2.9) of Hispanic children were living in poverty in 1990 as compared to about one fifth (18.3 percent ±0.8) of non-Hispanic children. Among Hispanic subgroups, about one half of the children of Puerto Rican origin were living in poverty (56.7 percent ±8.5).

- Of the total persons in poverty in 1990, the proportion who were children under 18 years of age was larger for Hispanics (47.7 percent ±3.3) than for non-Hispanics (38.3 percent ±1.5).

HISPANIC POPULATION COMPOSITION

NOTE: CPS estimates of the Hispanic origin population shown in this report are inflated to national totals using weights derived from independent post-census estimates. These post-census estimates of the Hispanic population were used to eliminate fluctuations in the CPS estimates of the size of the total Hispanic population resulting from sampling variability. In addition, the independent estimates provide a post-census time series of data comparable with the 1980 census information for Hispanics. Independent estimates were developed only for the size of the total Hispanic population and not for subgroups of the Hispanic population. Consequently, figures on the number of persons in each of the Hispanic subgroups, as well as the social and economic characteristics shown in this report, remain subject to sampling error and random annual fluctuations. The size of the Hispanic origin population and its subgroups in this report do not include population controls from the 1990 census results, which is a complete count of the population.

[1] The population universe in the March 1991 CPS is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States and members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post, but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces.

[2] Data on earnings, income and poverty in this report refer to the calendar year prior to the survey. For example, income information collected in March 1991 refer to calendar year 1990.

In March 1991, the estimate of the Hispanic origin population in the United States was about 21.4 million, or about 8.6 percent of the total population.[3] The Hispanic population consisted of the following groups:

62.6 percent (±.88) Mexican
11.1 percent (±.57) Puerto Rican
4.9 percent (±.39) Cuban origin
13.8 percent (±.63) Central and South American
7.6 percent (±.48) Other Hispanic[4]

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS

Age. The age data from the March 1991 CPS shows the Hispanic origin population to be younger than the non-Hispanic population. About 30 percent of Hispanics were under 15 years of age, for example, compared to 22 percent of non-Hispanics. Conversely, about twice as many non-Hispanics (22 percent) were 55 years of age or older compared to Hispanics (11 percent, see table 1).

The median age of the Hispanic origin population (26.2 years) in 1991 was about 2 years older than it was in 1983 (24.3 years), but still 8 years younger than the 1991 median age of the non-Hispanic population (33.8 years). In March 1991 the median age among the Hispanic subgroups varied from the high of 39.3 years for the Cuban population (about 6 years older than that of non-Hispanics) to the low of 24.3 years for the Mexican subgroup. The Puerto Rican, Central and South American and Other Hispanic populations recorded median ages of 26.7, 27.9 and 31.0 years of age, respectively[5] (table 1).

Educational attainment. Hispanics made modest gains in educational attainment in the 1980's. In March 1983, about 16 percent of Hispanics age 25 and over, had completed less than 5 years of schooling, while in March 1991 that percentage was about 13 percent. The proportion of Hispanics who had completed 4 years of high school or more was about 46 percent in 1983 and about 51 percent in 1991. In 1983, 8 percent of Hispanics had completed 4 or more years of college compared to about 10 percent in 1991 (table A).

Table A. **Selected Characteristics of Hispanic Persons, Households, and Families: March 1983 and 1991**

Characteristic	1991 estimate	1983 estimate	Percent change
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Total, 25 years and over	11,208	7,778	44.1
Percent completed—			
Less than 5 years of school	12.5	15.6	-19.9
4 years of high school or more	51.3	45.6	12.5
4 years of college or more	9.7	8.0	21.2
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Total, 16 years and over	14,688	10,734	36.8
In civilian labor force	9,505	6,734	41.1
Percent in civilian labor force	64.7	62.7	3.2
Percent unemployed	10.0	16.5	-39.4
Males, 16 years and over	7,310	5,283	38.4
In civilian labor force	5,715	4,156	37.5
Percent in civilian labor force	78.2	78.7	-0.6
Percent unemployed	10.6	16.6	-36.1
Females, 16 years and over	7,378	5,451	35.4
In civilian labor force	3,791	2,578	47.1
Percent in civilian labor force	51.4	47.3	8.7
Percent unemployed	9.2	16.3	-43.6
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN PREVIOUS YEAR			
Total households	6,220	4,085	52.3
1990 dollars:			
Less than $10,000	21.1	24.0	-12.1
$10,000 to $24,999	34.0	35.5	-4.2
$25,000 to $49,999	31.4	29.8	5.4
$50,000 or more	13.4	10.6	26.4
Median income	$22,330	$20,557	8.6
FAMILY INCOME IN PREVIOUS YEAR			
Total families	4,982	3,369	47.9
1990 dollars:			
Less than $10,000	18.6	20.4	-8.8
$10,000 to $24,999	34.4	36.0	-4.4
$25,000 to $49,999	32.3	31.8	1.6
$50,000 or more	14.7	11.8	24.6
Median income	$23,431	$21,978	6.6

Occupation.[6] In March 1991, the occupational distribution of employed Hispanics and non-Hispanics differed. For example, the largest share of Hispanic men in March 1991 were employed as operators, fabricators or laborers (29 percent). Non-Hispanic men, on the other hand, were most likely to have occupations that were managerial and professional (28 percent). The proportion of Hispanic and non-Hispanic men employed in the precision productions, craft and repair industries (about 19 percent for each group) was not statistically different.

Among employed women, the single largest occupational grouping for both Hispanic and non-Hispanic

[3]The 1990 Census recorded 22,354,059 Hispanic persons, a difference of 917,000 from the March 1991 CPS civilian noninstitutional population. In 1993 the Census Bureau will introduce Hispanic population controls based on the 1990 Census.

[4]Unless otherwise noted, persons reporting "Other Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Hispanic, Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, and so on.

[5]The difference between the median age of Hispanics of Puerto Rican and Central and South American origin is not statistically significant.

[6]Occupation data shown in this report refer to March 1991, and may not necessarily agree with data from other survey months, or with other data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

women was technical, sales and administrative support occupations (40 percent and 44 percent, respectively). Other differences existed, however, between the occupational distribution of Hispanic and non-Hispanic women. About 16 percent of Hispanic women were employed in managerial and professional specialty occupations compared to 28 percent of non-Hispanic women. About 26 percent of Hispanic origin women were employed in service occupations compared to 17 percent of non-Hispanic women. Finally, about twice as many Hispanic women held positions as operators, fabricators and laborers than did non-Hispanic women (14 and 8 percent respectively, see table 2).[7]

Labor Force Participation. The civilian labor force is composed of persons who are 16 years of age and over, not in the military, and who are employed or are actively looking for work. Given this criteria, the labor force participation rate of Hispanic males in March 1991 was higher than that of non-Hispanic males (78 percent versus 74 percent). In contrast, the labor force participation rate of non-Hispanic females was higher than that of Hispanic females (57 percent and 51 percent, respectively).

When comparing the labor force participation rates of Hispanic women between March 1983 and 1991, an increase is evident. The proportion of Hispanic women in the labor force increased from 47 percent in 1983 to 51 percent in 1991 (table A and figure 1). In contrast, the labor force participation rate of Hispanic males during this period did not change significantly, Hispanic males in 1983 had a labor force participation rate of 79 percent compared to 78 percent in 1991 (figure 2).

Unemployment.[8] In March 1991, eight months into the latest recession that began in July 1990, the unemployment rate of all Hispanics 16 years of age and older was higher than that of non-Hispanics (10.0 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively). However, the 1991 rate for Hispanics was lower than it was in March 1983 near the bottom of the previous recessionary period (16.5 percent) (table A).

The unemployment rate of Hispanic males in March 1991 was higher than that of non-Hispanic males (10.6 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively), but lower than the comparable March 1983 rate (16.6 percent). A similar pattern is evident among females. About 9.2 percent of Hispanic females were unemployed in March 1991 compared to 5.9 percent of non-Hispanic females. The unemployment rate of Hispanic females was 16.3 percent in March of 1983.[9]

Among Hispanic subgroups, there was no statistically significant difference in the unemployment rate for females. Among Hispanic origin males, Cuban and Other Hispanics had the lowest unemployment rates[10] (5.2 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively, see table 2).

Marital Status. Hispanics, in March 1991, were more likely than non-Hispanics to be single (32.6 percent and 26.0 percent, respectively). The difference in the proportion of Hispanics and non-Hispanics who are married (56.7 percent and 58.4 percent, respectively) however, was not statistically significant. As a proportion, Hispanics were less likely than non-Hispanics to be either divorced (6.8 percent as compared to 8.3 percent) or widowed (4.0 percent as compared to 7.3 percent), (table 1).

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

According to the March 1991 CPS, there were about 6.2 million households in which the householder was Hispanic.[11,12] This number was an increase of 2.2 million or about 55 percent since the 1980 Census. In March 1991, Hispanic households were about 6.6 percent of all U.S. households compared to 5.0 percent in 1980. The number of Hispanic family households increased about 54 percent while the number of nonfamily households grew about 61 percent.[13]Among non-Hispanic households, the number of households also increased, but at a slower rate than that for Hispanics, 29 percent for nonfamily versus 10 percent for family households.

[7]The difference between Hispanic women employed in managerial and professional specialty occupations and as operators, fabricators, and laborers is not statistically significant.

[8]Labor force status data shown in this report refer to March 1991, and may not necessarily agree with data from other survey months, or with average annual rates produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[9]The differences between the unemployment rates of Hispanic males and females in 1983 and 1991 are not statistically significant.

[10]The difference between the unemployment rates of Cuban and Other Hispanic males is not statistically significant.

[11]The Census Bureau defines a Hispanic household as one in which the householder is Hispanic. The term householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained), or if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. A household comprises the person or persons who occupy a housing unit. Although a large majority of households contain families, many do not.

[12]The 1990 Census recorded 6,001,718 Hispanic households, a difference of 218,000 from the March 1991 CPS figure.

[13]Two major categories of households are identified by the Census Bureau: family and nonfamily. A family household requires the presence of at least two related persons: the householder and one or more additional family members related to the householder through birth, marriage, or adoption. Family households can also contain persons who are not family members. A nonfamily household is composed of a householder who either lives alone or exclusively with persons who are not related to the householder. See Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 432, *"Households, Families, Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1988* (Advance Report). Finally, the difference between the percent increase in Hispanic family and nonfamily households is not statistically significant.

Figure 1.
Female Labor Force Participation Rates: March 1991
(In percent)

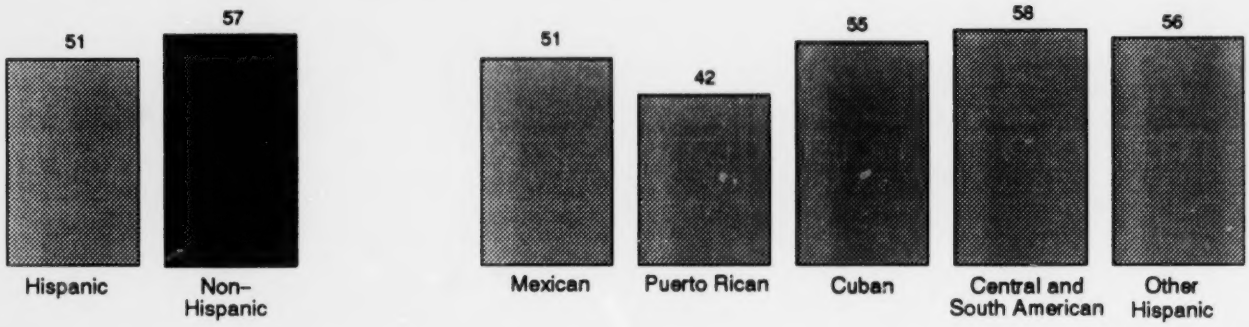
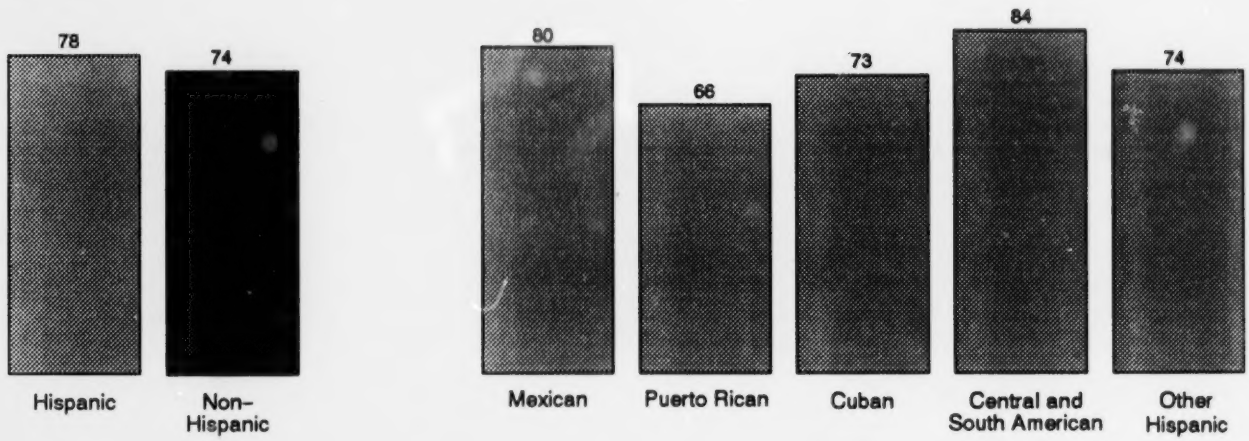


Figure 2.
Male Labor Force Participation Rates: March 1991
(In percent)



There are possible alternative definitions of Hispanic households. For example, in March 1991 there were 6.8 million households in which either the householder or the spouse was Hispanic. In addition, there were about 7.1 million households with at least one Hispanic member age 14 and over.

Household Composition. In March 1991, the householder was of Mexican origin in the majority of Hispanic households (58 percent). Among the rest of Hispanic households about 13 percent were maintained by persons of Central and South American origin, 13 percent Puerto Rican, 7 percent Cuban, and 9 percent Other Hispanic (table 3).

Hispanic households were more likely to contain families than were non-Hispanic households. In March 1991, 80 percent of Hispanic households were family households compared to 70 percent of non-Hispanic households. Conversely, 20 percent of Hispanic households were maintained by a person living alone or with nonrelatives only, compared to 30 percent of non-Hispanic households (table 3).

Household Size. The average size of Hispanic households (3.48 persons) in March 1991, was larger than that of non-Hispanic households (2.58 persons). About 12 percent of Hispanic households had six or more members compared with 3 percent of non-Hispanic households. Among the subgroups, Mexican households had the highest proportion of these large households (15 percent).

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES

Family Composition. In March 1991, there were 66 million families in the United States, of which 8 percent were Hispanic. The composition and size of Hispanic families in March 1991 was different than that of non-Hispanic families. About 69 percent of Hispanic families were married-couple families, compared to about 79 percent of non-Hispanic families. Families maintained by a female householder with no husband present were 24 percent of all Hispanic families, compared to 16 percent of non-Hispanic families. Families maintained by a male with no wife present were about 7 percent of Hispanic and about 4 percent of non-Hispanic families. Among the Hispanic subgroups, families of Puerto Rican origin were the least likely to be maintained by a married couple (52 percent) and the most likely to be maintained by a woman with no husband present (43 percent) (table 4).

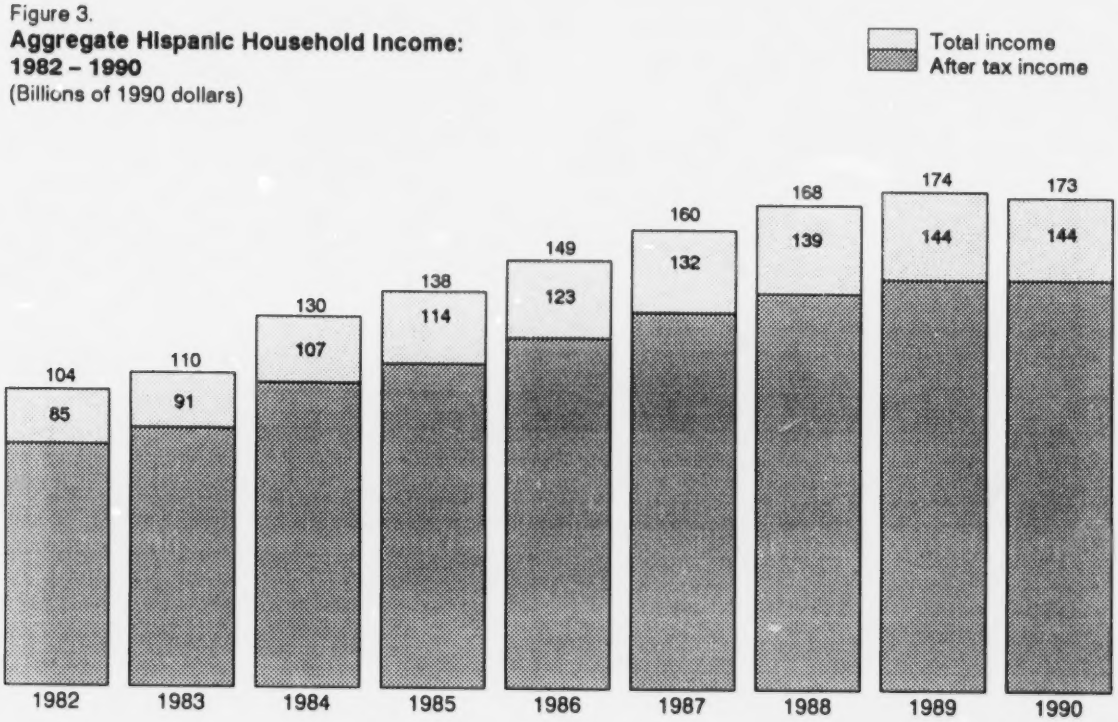
Family size. In March 1991, Hispanic families on the average were larger than non-Hispanic families (3.80 persons and 3.13 persons, respectively). About 29 percent of Hispanic families had five or more members compared to about half of that proportion (13 percent) for non-Hispanic families. Among the subgroups, Mexican families had the highest proportion of families with five or more members (34 percent). About one of every six Mexican families had six or more members (table 4).

INCOME AND EARNINGS

Aggregate Hispanic Household Income.[14] The aggregate before tax money income of all Hispanic households has increased significantly since 1982, even after adjusting for the increase in the cost of living during the period. The 1990 total aggregate income of Hispanic households was $173 billion, an increase of 67 percent from the 1982 total of $104 billion. The aggregate income of Hispanic households in 1990 was about 5 percent of the United States total income figure of $3.5 trillion.

[14]The 1982, after-tax estimates include the effect of Federal and State income taxes, payroll taxes, and property taxes. The 1990 estimates include the effect of Federal and State income taxes and payroll taxes only.

Figure 3.
Aggregate Hispanic Household Income: 1982 – 1990
(Billions of 1990 dollars)



The after tax aggregate income of Hispanic households has also increased significantly within the past eight years. In 1990, the Hispanic after tax income totaled $144 billion, as compared to $85 billion in 1982, for an increase of about 70 percent during the period. The after tax aggregate income of Hispanic households in 1990 was about 5 percent of the United States total of $2.8 trillion.

In contrast to the substantial increase in the before and after tax aggregate income of Hispanic households, the aggregate income of non-Hispanic households has grown by a more modest rate since 1982. The aggregate household income of the non-Hispanic population has increased by 26 percent from $2.7 trillion in 1982 to $3.3 trillion in 1990, while the aggregate after tax increase has increased by 28 percent from $2.1 trillion in 1982 to $2.6 trillion in 1990 (see table B and figure 3).

Household Income. The median Hispanic household income (before taxes) was higher in 1990 than in 1982 after adjusting for the increase in the cost of living during the period (table A).[15] Nevertheless, Hispanic households tend to have lower incomes than non-Hispanic households. In 1990, the median money income of Hispanic households was $22,300 compared to $30,500 for non-Hispanic households. Among the Hispanic subgroups, Puerto Ricans had the lowest median household income of $16,200 in 1990 (table 3).

An analysis of the income distribution shows that the proportion of Hispanic households with incomes of $50,000 or more (13.4 percent) in 1990 was higher than in 1982 (10.6 percent). By comparison, the proportion of Hispanic households with incomes below $10,000 was less in 1990 than in 1982 (21.1 percent compared with 24.0 percent) (table A).

[15] In 1982, Hispanic household median income was $20,557 ± $893, expressed in 1990 dollars, compared to $22,330 ± $694 in 1990.

Table B: **Aggregate Household Income: Total Income, After Taxes Income, and Taxes Paid for Hispanic, Non-Hispanic and Total Population 1982 to 1990**

(Households as of March of the following year. Figures are all in 1990 current dollars)

Year	Total		After Taxes		Taxes Paid	
	Value (billions)	Standard Error (billions)	Value (billions)	Standard Error (billions)	Value (billions)	Standard Error (billions)
HISPANIC ORIGIN						
1982	103.6	2.5	84.6	1.9	19.0	0.6
1983	110.0	2.5	91.3	2.0	18.7	0.6
1984	129.8	3.0	106.6	2.3	23.2	0.7
1985	138.2	2.9	113.5	2.2	24.7	0.7
1986	148.8	3.1	122.5	3.2	26.2	0.7
1987	159.7	3.5	132.2	3.6	27.5	0.9
1988	168.2	3.9	139.0	4.0	29.2	1.0
1989	174.0	3.4	144.4	3.5	29.6	0.7
1990	173.1	3.4	144.1	3.4	29.0	0.6
NON-HISPANIC ORIGIN						
1982	2,659.3	13.1	2,064.2	9.4	595.1	3.7
1983	2,736.9	13.3	2,150.4	9.7	586.5	3.6
1984	2,868.6	15.0	2,247.6	11.0	621.0	4.0
1985	2,984.9	16.1	2,319.8	11.6	665.1	4.5
1986	3,119.2	17.1	2,451.8	17.8	667.4	4.8
1987	3,225.0	17.7	2,557.3	18.3	667.7	4.7
1988	3,309.6	19.7	2,624.3	20.3	685.2	4.9
1989	3,407.2	18.5	2,677.0	19.2	730.2	5.0
1990	3,342.7	18.3	2,640.9	18.7	701.8	4.2
TOTAL POPULATION						
1982	2,762.9	12.9	2,148.8	9.2	614.1	3.7
1983	2,846.8	13.1	2,241.6	9.5	605.2	3.6
1984	2,998.4	14.7	2,354.3	10.8	644.1	3.9
1985	3,123.1	15.8	2,433.3	11.4	689.8	4.4
1986	3,267.9	16.8	2,574.3	17.5	693.6	4.8
1987	3,384.7	17.3	2,689.5	17.9	695.2	4.6
1988	3,477.8	19.3	2,763.3	19.9	714.4	4.8
1989	3,581.2	18.2	2,821.4	18.8	759.8	5.0
1990	3,515.8	17.9	2,785.0	18.4	730.8	4.1

The disparity in household income between the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations is also apparent in the income distribution for each group. For example, about 21 percent of Hispanic households had incomes below $10,000 in 1990, compared to 15 percent of non-Hispanic households. Conversely, about 13 percent of Hispanic households as compared to 25 percent of non-Hispanic households had incomes of $50,000 or more in 1990. The number of Hispanic households with incomes of $50,000 or more were about 4 percent of all such households, while Hispanic households with incomes of $10,000 or less were about 9 percent of these households (table 3).

Family Income. The median income of Hispanic families ($23,400) was about 64 percent of the median of non-Hispanic families ($36,300). Among Hispanic subgroups, family incomes varied from $18,000 for Puerto Rican and $23,200 for Mexican to $31,400 for Cuban origin families. Hispanic family income in 1990, after adjusting for the increase in the cost of living during the period, was not significantly higher than it was in 1982 (table A).[16]

[16]In 1982, Hispanic family median income was $21,978 ± $923, expressed in 1990 dollars, compared to $23,431 ± $1,022.

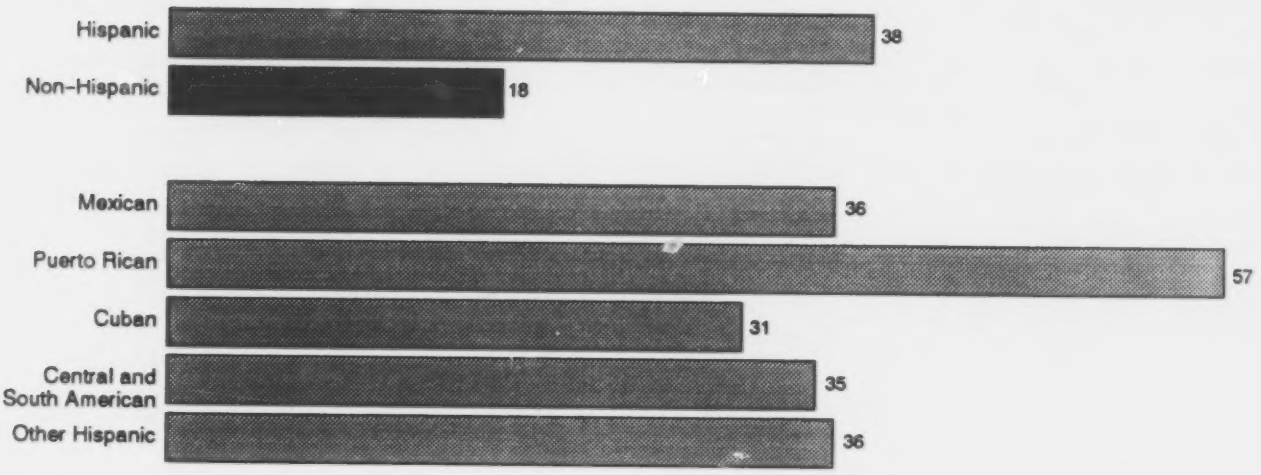
The proportion of Hispanic families with incomes of $50,000 or more increased from about 12 percent in 1982 to about 15 percent in 1990. The proportion of Hispanic families with incomes below $10,000 was approximately 20 percent in 1982 as compared to about 19 percent in 1990, the difference in these figures, however, is not statistically significant (table A).

The family income distribution of Hispanics varied by Hispanic subgroup in 1990. The proportion of Puerto Rican origin families earning less than $10,000 in 1990 (34 percent) was the most of any Hispanic subgroup. Proportionately more Cuban families had incomes of $50,000 or more than did the Mexican origin families (table 4).

Earnings of Persons.[17] Hispanics, 15 years of age and older with earnings in 1990, tended to have lower earnings than did non-Hispanics. The median earnings of Hispanic men in 1990 ($14,100) was about 64 percent that of non-Hispanic men ($22,200), while the median earnings of Hispanic women ($10,100) was about 81 percent that of non-Hispanic women ($12,400).

[17]Earnings in this report are calculated for all civilian workers 15 years old and over and not for year-round, full-time workers (see Appendix A for definitions). Some of the differences in earnings noted among groups may be effected by differences in the number of weeks and hours worked.

Figure 4.
Poverty Rate of Persons 18 Years of Age and Under: March 1990
(In percent)



The differences in earnings between Hispanics and non-Hispanics can be further examined by comparing the distribution of the earnings. In March 1991, about 77 percent of Hispanic males earned less than $25,000 a year, compared to 55 percent for non-Hispanic males. About 4 percent of Hispanic males had earnings of $50,000 or more as compared to about 13 percent of non-Hispanic males. Among women with earnings, 50 percent of Hispanic and about 41 percent of non-Hispanic women had earnings of less than $10,000. About 12 percent of Hispanic women reported earnings of $25,000 or more in 1990 compared to 20 percent of non-Hispanic women (table 2).

POVERTY

Family Poverty. Hispanic families are more likely to be in poverty than non-Hispanic families. Based on 1990 income figures, 25 percent of Hispanic families fell below the poverty level, as compared to 9.5 percent of non-Hispanic families. In 1990, 17 percent of Hispanic families in poverty were maintained by persons 65 years of age and older compared to 5.9 percent of non-hispanic families in poverty. About half, (48.3 percent) of Hispanic families in poverty were maintained by females without a husband present, compared to 31.7 percent of non-Hispanic families in poverty.

Among subgroups, families of Puerto Rican origin were the most likely to be in poverty in 1990 (37.5 percent). The high poverty rate among the Puerto Rican families may be related, at least in part, to a high proportion of families maintained by females without a spouse present. In 1990, about two-thirds (64.4 percent) of the Puerto Rican families maintained by a female without a spouse present were in poverty (table 4).

Persons below poverty. About 28.1 percent of Hispanic persons in the United States were living in poverty in 1990. In comparison, 12.1 percent of non-Hispanics were living in poverty. One in every six persons (17.9 percent) living in poverty were of Hispanic origin. About half of all Hispanic persons in poverty were children under 18 years (47.7 percent); a similar percentage were between the ages of 18 to 64 years (48.2 percent), while about 4.1 percent were 65 years old and over.

Children below poverty. Over one third (38.4 percent) of Hispanic children were living in poverty in 1990 as compared to about one fifth (18.3 percent) of non-Hispanic children. Among the subgroups, the highest rate of child poverty was reported for children of Puerto Rican origin, with about one half (56.7 percent) living in poverty. The poverty rate of children of Mexican, Central and South American and Other Hispanic origin were about 36 percent each (figure 4).[18] The proportion of Cuban origin children in poverty was 31 percent.[19] Finally, Hispanic children represented 21 percent of all children living in poverty but only 11 percent of all children in the United States.

[18]The difference between the poverty rates of children of Mexican, Central and South Americans, and Other Hispanics is not statistically significant.

[19]The difference between Cuban, Central and South American, Mexican, and Other Hispanic children in poverty is not statistically significant.

DETAILED TABLES

Table 1. **Selected Social Characteristics of All Persons and Hispanic Persons, by Type of Origin: March 1991**

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total population		Hispanic-origin population		Non-Hispanic population		Mexican origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
AGE								
Total	248,886	(X)	21,437	(X)	227,448	(X)	13,421	111
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Under 5 years	7.8	(X)	11.1	(X)	7.4	(X)	11.9	0.45
5 to 9 years	7.4	(X)	9.6	(X)	7.2	(X)	10.7	0.43
10 to 14 years	7.1	(X)	9.1	(X)	6.9	(X)	9.4	0.41
15 to 19 years	6.8	(X)	8.5	(X)	6.6	(X)	9.1	0.40
20 to 24 years	7.2	(X)	9.5	(X)	7.0	(X)	10.4	0.43
25 to 29 years	8.3	(X)	9.9	(X)	8.2	(X)	10.2	0.42
30 to 34 years	8.9	(X)	9.8	(X)	8.8	(X)	9.6	0.41
35 to 39 years	8.2	(X)	7.5	(X)	8.3	(X)	6.6	0.35
40 to 44 years	7.3	(X)	6.2	(X)	7.5	(X)	5.8	0.33
45 to 49 years	5.7	(X)	4.4	(X)	5.8	(X)	4.1	0.28
50 to 54 years	4.6	(X)	3.7	(X)	4.7	(X)	3.0	0.24
55 to 59 years	4.3	(X)	3.1	(X)	4.4	(X)	2.5	0.22
60 to 64 years	4.3	(X)	2.7	(X)	4.4	(X)	2.4	0.21
65 to 69 years	4.1	(X)	2.1	(X)	4.3	(X)	1.9	0.19
70 to 74 years	3.3	(X)	1.4	(X)	3.4	(X)	1.1	0.15
75 to 79 years	2.3	(X)	0.9	(X)	2.5	(X)	0.7	0.12
80 to 84 years	1.5	(X)	0.5	(X)	1.5	(X)	0.5	0.10
85 years and over	1.0	(X)	0.2	(X)	1.0	(X)	0.1	0.05
16 years and over	76.4	(X)	68.5	(X)	77.2	(X)	66.3	0.66
18 years and over	73.8	(X)	65.1	(X)	74.6	(X)	62.6	0.68
21 years and over	69.6	(X)	60.0	(X)	70.5	(X)	57.0	0.69
55 years and over	20.7	(X)	10.9	(X)	21.6	(X)	9.3	0.41
65 years and over	12.1	(X)	5.1	(X)	12.8	(X)	4.4	0.29
75 years and over	4.8	(X)	1.7	(X)	5.1	(X)	1.3	0.16
Median age (years)	33.0	(X)	26.2	(X)	33.8	(X)	24.3	0.35
SEX								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Male	48.7	(X)	50.2	(X)	48.6	(X)	51.2	0.70
Female	51.3	(X)	49.8	(X)	51.4	(X)	48.8	0.70
MARITAL STATUS								
Total, 15 years and over	193,519	(X)	15,061	(X)	178,459	(X)	9,131	116
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Never married	26.5	0.24	32.6	1.22	26.0	0.25	32.7	1.56
Married	58.3	0.27	56.7	1.28	58.4	0.28	57.7	1.64
Widowed	7.1	0.14	4.0	0.51	7.3	0.15	3.6	0.62
Divorced	8.2	0.15	6.8	0.65	8.3	0.16	6.0	0.79
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Total, 25 years and over	158,694	(X)	11,208	(X)	147,486	(X)	6,518	108
Percent completed—								
Less than 5 years of school	2.4	0.06	12.5	0.58	1.6	0.05	15.9	0.84
4 years of high school or more	78.4	0.16	51.3	0.87	80.5	0.16	43.6	1.14
4 years of college or more	21.4	0.16	9.7	0.52	22.3	0.17	6.2	0.55
Total, 25 to 34 years	42,905	(X)	4,219	(X)	38,686	(X)	2,658	78
Percent completed—								
Less than 5 years of school	1.1	0.08	6.9	0.72	0.5	0.05	8.4	1.00
4 years of high school or more	86.1	0.27	57.8	1.41	89.2	0.25	50.5	1.79
4 years of college or more	23.7	0.33	10.0	0.86	25.2	0.35	7.4	0.94
Total, 35 years and over	115,789	(X)	6,988	(X)	108,801	(X)	3,860	91
Percent completed—								
Less than 5 years of school	2.9	0.08	15.9	0.81	2.0	0.07	21.0	1.21
4 years of high school or more	75.6	0.20	47.4	1.11	77.4	0.20	38.8	1.45
4 years of college or more	20.6	0.19	9.5	0.65	21.3	0.20	5.4	0.67

Table 1. **Selected Social Characteristics of All Persons and Hispanic Persons, by Type of Origin: March 1991**—Continued

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Puerto Rican origin		Cuban origin		Central and South American origin		Other Hispanic origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
AGE								
Total	2,382	74	1,055	51	2,951	81	1,628	63
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Under 5 years	11.0	1.04	5.6	1.15	10.8	0.92	8.5	1.12
5 to 9 years	9.3	0.96	4.5	1.04	7.9	0.80	7.5	1.06
10 to 14 years	10.7	1.03	4.1	0.99	9.0	0.85	7.4	1.05
15 to 19 years	8.6	0.93	5.3	1.12	7.0	0.76	8.6	1.13
20 to 24 years	7.4	0.87	6.2	1.20	9.2	0.86	7.4	1.05
25 to 29 years	8.9	0.94	8.2	1.37	10.6	0.92	8.7	1.13
30 to 34 years	9.3	0.96	8.8	1.41	11.5	0.95	9.3	1.17
35 to 39 years	9.2	0.96	8.3	1.38	9.0	0.85	8.5	1.12
40 to 44 years	6.1	0.80	7.0	1.27	7.3	0.77	6.9	1.02
45 to 49 years	5.0	0.73	4.8	1.07	5.3	0.66	4.7	0.85
50 to 54 years	3.8	0.64	8.7	1.41	4.1	0.59	4.8	0.86
55 to 59 years	3.7	0.63	6.4	1.22	3.3	0.53	4.2	0.80
60 to 64 years	2.2	0.49	7.3	1.30	2.1	0.43	4.4	0.83
65 to 69 years	1.7	0.43	4.7	1.06	1.4	0.35	3.0	0.69
70 to 74 years	1.5	0.40	4.1	0.99	0.7	0.25	3.1	0.69
75 to 79 years	0.7	0.27	3.1	0.87	0.5	0.22	1.7	0.51
80 to 84 years	0.5	0.23	1.8	0.66	0.2	0.13	0.7	0.33
85 years and over	0.3	0.19	1.0	0.51	0.2	0.12	0.6	0.30
16 years and over	66.3	1.57	85.3	1.76	70.8	1.36	74.8	1.74
18 years and over	63.3	1.60	82.8	1.88	68.1	1.39	70.8	1.82
21 years and over	59.1	1.63	79.3	2.02	63.9	1.43	66.8	1.89
55 years and over	10.6	1.02	28.4	2.25	8.4	0.83	17.6	1.53
65 years and over	4.7	0.70	14.7	1.76	3.0	0.51	9.0	1.15
75 years and over	1.5	0.40	6.0	1.18	0.9	0.28	2.9	0.68
Median age(years)	26.7	0.90	39.3	1.78	27.9	0.65	31.0	1.13
SEX								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Male	47.3	1.66	50.7	2.49	48.3	1.49	48.9	2.01
Female	52.7	1.66	49.3	2.49	51.7	1.49	51.1	2.01
MARITAL STATUS								
Total, 15 years and over	1,641	63	905	48	2,137	71	1,247	55
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Never married	35.6	3.76	22.4	4.41	34.9	3.28	31.1	4.17
Married	51.1	3.93	61.6	5.14	55.6	3.42	54.1	4.49
Widowed	4.4	1.62	7.6	2.81	3.8	1.31	4.0	1.77
Divorced	8.9	2.24	8.3	2.91	5.7	1.60	10.7	2.79
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Total, 25 years and over	1,261	56	784	44	1,658	63	986	50
Percent completed—								
Less than 5 years of school	8.4	1.45	7.7	1.76	8.9	1.29	5.6	1.35
4 years of high school or more	58.0	2.57	61.0	3.22	60.4	2.22	71.1	2.67
4 years of college or more	10.1	1.57	18.5	2.57	15.1	1.63	16.2	2.17
Total, 25 to 34 years	433	33	181	22	654	41	294	28
Percent completed—								
Less than 5 years of school	3.2	1.57	0.6	1.02	7.0	1.85	1.7	1.40
4 years of high school or more	71.8	4.00	77.9	5.71	62.4	3.51	80.3	4.30
4 years of college or more	11.5	2.84	20.4	5.55	13.9	2.50	16.7	4.02
Total, 35 years and over	829	46	604	39	1,004	50	692	42
Percent completed—								
Less than 5 years of school	11.0	2.01	9.8	2.24	10.1	1.76	7.2	1.82
4 years of high school or more	50.5	3.21	55.8	3.74	59.1	2.87	67.2	3.30
4 years of college or more	9.3	1.87	17.9	2.89	15.9	2.14	16.0	2.58

X Not applicable.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Selected Economic Characteristics of All Persons and Hispanic Persons, by Type of Origin: March 1991**

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total population		Hispanic-origin population		Non-Hispanic population		Mexican origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
LABOR FORCE STATUS[1]								
Total, 16 years and over	190,216	(X)	14,688	(X)	175,528	(X)	8,900	112
In civilian labor force	124,074	305	9,505	88	114,569	318	5,839	105
Percent in civilian labor force	65.2	0.17	64.7	0.62	65.3	0.18	65.6	0.82
Percent unemployed	7.2	0.11	10.0	0.51	6.9	0.12	10.7	0.67
Males, 16 years and over	91,159	(X)	7,310	(X)	83,849	(X)	4,601	80
In civilian labor force	67,701	382	5,715	49	61,986	212	3,663	79
Percent in civilian labor force	74.3	0.21	78.2	0.71	73.9	0.22	79.6	0.96
Percent unemployed	8.1	0.16	10.6	0.67	7.8	0.17	11.7	0.87
Females, 16 years and over	99,057	(X)	7,378	(X)	91,679	(X)	4,299	79
In civilian labor force	56,373	201	3,791	57	52,583	204	2,176	67
Percent in civilian labor force	56.9	0.21	51.4	0.79	57.4	0.22	50.6	1.23
Percent unemployed	6.1	0.15	9.2	0.77	5.9	0.16	9.2	1.02
OCCUPATION[1]								
Employed males, 16 years and over	62,246	211	5,109	55	57,137	219	3,236	76
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Managerial and professional specialty	26.3	0.26	11.4	0.65	27.6	0.27	8.9	0.81
Technical, sales, and administrative support	20.5	0.24	15.1	0.73	21.0	0.25	13.0	0.96
Service occupations	10.4	0.18	17.1	0.77	9.8	0.18	15.0	1.02
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4.1	0.12	8.6	0.57	3.7	0.12	12.2	0.93
Precision production, craft, and repair	18.8	0.23	18.7	0.80	18.8	0.24	18.8	1.11
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	19.9	0.23	29.1	0.93	19.1	0.24	32.1	1.33
Employed females, 16 years and over	52,941	204	3,441	57	49,500	205	1,976	65
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Managerial and professional specialty	27.2	0.26	15.8	0.84	28.0	0.27	14.1	1.27
Technical, sales, and administrative support	44.1	0.29	39.8	1.13	44.3	0.30	38.9	1.78
Service occupations	17.6	0.22	26.2	1.02	17.0	0.23	26.9	1.62
Farming, forestry, and fishing	0.9	0.06	1.2	0.26	0.9	0.06	2.0	0.51
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.2	0.09	3.0	0.39	2.1	0.09	3.2	0.64
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	8.1	0.16	14.0	0.80	7.6	0.16	14.9	1.30
EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN 1990[2]								
Males with earnings	71,463	316	5,860	94	65,603	310	3,749	79
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	24.1	0.24	33.3	0.99	23.3	0.25	36.2	1.27
$10,000 to $24,999	32.2	0.26	43.4	1.04	31.2	0.27	43.7	1.31
$25,000 to $49,999	31.9	0.26	19.5	0.83	33.0	0.28	17.4	1.00
$50,000 or more	11.8	0.18	3.9	0.40	12.5	0.19	2.7	0.43
Median earnings(dollars)	21,538	103	14,141	363	22,207	108	12,894	345
Females with earnings	61,645	306	4,095	87	57,550	300	2,382	69
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	41.5	0.30	49.5	1.25	41.0	0.31	52.8	1.66
$10,000 to $24,999	39.0	0.29	38.6	1.22	39.0	0.31	37.4	1.61
$25,000 to $49,999	17.4	0.23	11.1	0.79	17.8	0.24	9.4	0.97
$50,000 or more	2.1	0.09	0.9	0.23	2.2	0.09	0.4	0.20
Median earnings(dollars)	12,239	76	10,099	290	12,438	80	9,286	365
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1990								
Total persons for whom poverty status is determined	248,644	(X)	21,405	(X)	227,238	(X)	13,403	111
Less than 18 years old	65,048	(X)	7,457	(X)	57,592	(X)	4,999	100
18-64 years old	153,503	(X)	12,857	(X)	140,646	(X)	7,817	113
65 years old and over	30,093	(X)	1,091	(X)	29,002	(X)	588	39

Table 2. **Selected Economic Characteristics of All Persons and Hispanic Persons, by Type of Origin: March 1991**—Continued

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total population		Hispanic-origin population		Non-Hispanic population		Mexican origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1990								
Total persons[3]	33,585	523	6,006	200	27,578	481	3,764	171
Percent below poverty level[4]	13.5	0.21	28.1	0.95	12.1	0.21	28.1	1.20
Less than 18 years old	20.6	0.49	38.4	1.74	18.3	0.50	36.3	2.10
18-64 years old	10.7	0.24	22.5	1.14	9.7	0.24	23.2	1.47
65 years old and over	12.2	0.58	22.5	3.89	11.8	0.58	23.1	5.36
Percent[5]	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than 18 years old	40.0	0.82	47.7	1.99	38.3	0.90	48.3	2.51
18-64 years old	49.1	0.84	48.2	1.99	49.3	0.93	48.1	2.51
65 years old and over	10.9	0.52	4.1	0.79	12.4	0.61	3.6	0.94

Table 2. **Selected Economic Characteristics of All Persons and Hispanic Persons, by Type of Origin: March 1991**—Continued

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Puerto Rican origin		Cuban origin		Central and South American origin		Other Hispanic origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
LABOR FORCE STATUS[1]								
Total, 16 years and over	1,580	62	900	48	2,089	70	1,218	55
In civilian labor force	835	46	577	38	1,468	60	786	45
Percent in civilian labor force	52.8	2.03	64.1	2.59	70.3	1.62	64.5	2.22
Percent unemployed	10.3	1.73	6.4	1.68	10.3	1.30	6.9	1.48
Males, 16 years and over	694	41	446	33	994	49	575	38
In civilian labor force	461	34	327	29	837	45	427	33
Percent in civilian labor force	66.4	2.90	73.3	3.39	84.2	1.87	74.3	2.95
Percent unemployed	11.9	2.48	5.2	2.02	9.9	1.70	5.4	1.80
Females, 16 years and over	887	45	454	33	1,096	51	643	40
In civilian labor force	374	31	250	25	631	39	359	30
Percent in civilian labor force	42.2	2.68	55.1	3.78	57.6	2.42	55.8	3.17
Percent unemployed	8.3	2.35	8.0	2.82	10.8	2.03	8.4	2.40
OCCUPATION[1]								
Employed males, 16 years and over	406	32	310	28	753	43	404	32
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Managerial and professional specialty	11.8	2.59	21.6	3.79	12.7	1.97	20.5	3.25
Technical, sales, and administrative support	21.2	3.28	21.9	3.81	17.0	2.22	16.3	2.98
Service occupations	21.2	3.28	11.9	2.98	26.0	2.59	17.1	3.03
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.2	1.18	1.0	0.90	3.1	1.02	2.2	1.19
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.2	3.04	22.6	3.85	18.1	2.27	18.1	3.10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	26.4	3.54	20.6	3.72	23.1	2.49	25.7	3.52
Employed females, 16 years and over	343	29	230	24	564	37	329	29
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Managerial and professional specialty	21.6	3.60	20.0	4.27	14.5	2.40	19.8	3.55
Technical, sales, and administrative support	47.2	4.36	50.0	5.34	32.3	3.19	42.9	4.42
Service occupations	16.0	3.21	16.5	3.97	34.9	3.25	24.0	3.81
Farming, forestry, and fishing	0.3	0.47	-	(X)	0.2	0.29	0.3	0.49
Precision production, craft, and repair	2.3	1.32	2.6	1.70	2.7	1.10	2.7	1.46
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12.2	2.87	11.7	3.44	15.2	2.45	10.3	2.72
EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN 1990[2]								
Males with earnings	478	35	340	29	848	45	446	33
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	26.5	3.27	25.5	3.83	32.6	2.61	22.7	3.21
$10,000 to $24,999	41.0	3.64	45.5	4.38	44.3	2.76	40.2	3.76
$25,000 to $49,999	28.1	3.33	22.2	3.65	18.7	2.17	27.2	3.41
$50,000 or more	4.4	1.52	6.8	2.21	4.5	1.15	9.9	2.29
Median earnings(dollars)	18,193	972	17,455	1,449	14,026	771	18,969	1,271
Females with earnings	412	32	251	25	673	41	377	31
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	44.1	3.96	36.1	4.91	50.1	3.12	42.6	4.12
$10,000 to $24,999	39.1	3.89	44.4	5.08	38.9	3.04	40.6	4.10
$25,000 to $49,999	15.2	2.86	17.4	3.88	9.9	1.86	15.1	2.99
$50,000 or more	1.7	1.03	2.0	1.43	1.2	0.68	1.6	1.04
Median earnings(dollars)	11,702	1,516	12,904	1,635	9,981	605	11,582	1,037
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1990								
Total persons for whom poverty status is determined	2,380	74	1,055	51	2,941	81	1,626	63
Less than 18 years old	872	47	181	22	932	48	473	35
18-64 years old	1,397	58	718	43	1,918	68	1,007	50
65 years old and over	112	17	155	20	90	15	146	20

Table 2. **Selected Economic Characteristics of All Persons and Hispanic Persons, by Type of Origin: March 1991**—Continued

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Puerto Rican origin		Cuban origin		Central and South American origin		Other Hispanic origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1990								
Total persons[3]	966	93	178	41	748	83	350	57
Percent below poverty level[4]	40.6	3.10	16.9	3.56	25.4	2.48	21.5	3.14
Less than 18 years old	56.7	5.17	31.0	10.58	35.2	4.82	35.9	6.80
18-64 years old	31.2	3.82	12.0	3.74	21.1	2.87	15.6	3.53
65 years old and over	31.7	13.57	23.1	10.42	16.5	12.06	15.9	9.32
Percent[5]	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than 18 years old	51.2	4.96	31.5	10.72	43.9	5.59	48.5	8.23
18-64 years old	45.2	4.94	48.4	11.53	54.2	5.62	44.9	8.19
65 years old and over	3.7	1.86	20.1	9.25	2.0	1.57	6.6	4.10

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. B Base too small to show derived measures. (X) Not applicable.

[1]Data on labor force status and occupation groups shown in this report reflect characteristics of the population for March 1991 and are not adjusted for seasonal change. Data released by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, may not agree entirely with data shown in this report due to differences in methodological procedures and seasonal adjustment of the data.

[2]For civilian persons 15 years old and over.

[3]Excludes unrelated individuals less than 15 years of age.

[4]Percentages based on persons (for whom poverty status is determined) with specified characteristics and of specified origin.

[5]Percent of all persons below the poverty level in 1990.

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Table 3. **Selected Characteristics of All Households and Hispanic Households, by Type of Origin: March 1991**

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total population		Hispanic-origin population		Non-Hispanic population		Mexican origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE								
All Households	94,312	269	6,220	63	88,093	272	3,604	88
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Family Households	70.3	0.20	80.1	0.66	69.6	0.21	81.7	1.04
Married-couple families	55.3	0.22	55.5	0.83	55.3	0.23	60.0	1.32
Male householder, no wife present	3.1	0.08	5.5	0.38	2.9	0.08	6.1	0.64
Female householder, no husband present	11.9	0.15	19.1	0.65	11.4	0.15	15.6	0.98
Nonfamily Households	29.7	0.20	19.9	0.66	30.4	0.21	18.3	1.04
Male householder	12.9	0.15	10.8	0.51	13.0	0.16	10.4	0.82
Female householder	16.8	0.17	9.1	0.48	17.3	0.18	7.9	0.73
URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Urban	74.0	0.20	91.8	0.46	72.8	0.21	90.5	0.79
Rural, nonfarm	24.2	0.19	7.5	0.44	25.4	0.20	8.6	0.75
Rural, farm	1.7	0.06	0.6	0.13	1.8	0.06	0.9	0.26
HOUSING TENURE								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Own or buying home	64.0	0.22	39.0	0.81	65.8	0.22	43.5	1.34
Renting	36.0	0.22	61.0	0.81	34.2	0.22	56.5	1.34
AVAILABILITY OF TELEPHONE IN HOUSEHOLD								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
In household	93.8	0.11	83.8	0.61	94.5	0.11	83.0	1.01
Available to household	1.5	0.06	2.4	0.26	1.5	0.06	3.0	0.46
Not available	4.7	0.09	13.7	0.57	4.0	0.09	14.1	0.94
TELEPHONE INTERVIEW ACCEPTABLE								
Percent:[1]								
Acceptable	97.9	0.07	97.0	0.32	97.9	0.07	97.1	0.49
Not Acceptable	2.1	0.07	3.0	0.32	2.1	0.07	2.9	0.49
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
One person	25.0	0.19	14.9	0.59	25.7	0.20	13.3	0.91
Two persons	32.0	0.21	21.8	0.69	32.7	0.22	19.2	1.06
Three persons	17.1	0.17	19.6	0.66	16.9	0.17	18.6	1.05
Four persons	15.4	0.16	18.8	0.65	15.2	0.17	18.8	1.05
Five persons	6.6	0.11	13.4	0.57	6.1	0.11	14.8	0.96
Six persons	2.4	0.07	6.1	0.40	2.1	0.07	8.0	0.73
Seven or more persons	1.5	0.06	5.5	0.38	1.3	0.05	7.3	0.70
Mean number of persons	2.63	0.01	3.48	0.03	2.58	0.01	3.84	0.11
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1990								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	14.9	0.17	21.1	0.78	14.5	0.17	19.1	1.06
$10,000 to $24,999	27.2	0.21	34.0	0.90	26.7	0.21	36.0	1.29
$25,000 to $49,999	33.2	0.22	31.4	0.88	33.4	0.23	33.3	1.27
$50,000 or more	24.6	0.20	13.4	0.65	25.4	0.21	11.6	0.86
Median income(dollars)	29,943	158	22,330	422	30,513	165	22,439	533
Mean income(dollars)	37,403	149	27,972	494	38,069	156	27,069	612

Table 3. **Selected Characteristics of All Households and Hispanic Households, by Type of Origin: March 1991**—Continued

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Puerto Rican Origin		Cuban origin		Central and South American origin		Other Hispanic origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE								
All households	805	45	425	33	809	45	576	38
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Family households	77.8	2.37	78.8	3.21	82.5	2.16	70.8	3.07
Married-couple families	40.7	2.80	60.0	3.85	54.5	2.83	46.1	3.36
Male householder, no wife present	3.4	1.03	3.5	1.45	6.4	1.40	5.2	1.50
Female householder, no husband present	33.7	2.70	15.3	2.83	21.5	2.34	19.5	2.67
Nonfamily households	22.2	2.37	21.2	3.21	17.5	2.16	29.2	3.07
Male householder	12.3	1.87	8.6	2.20	9.0	1.63	15.3	2.43
Female householder	10.0	1.71	12.6	2.61	8.5	1.58	13.9	2.33
URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Urban	95.2	1.22	95.7	1.59	97.0	0.96	84.9	2.41
Rural, nonfarm	4.7	1.21	4.3	1.59	3.0	0.96	13.9	2.34
Rural, farm	0.1	0.16	0.0	(X)	0.0	(X)	1.2	0.72
HOUSING TENURE								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Own or buying home	23.4	2.41	47.3	3.92	22.2	2.37	49.6	3.37
Renting	76.6	2.41	52.5	3.92	77.8	2.36	50.3	3.37
AVAILABILITY OF TELEPHONE IN HOUSEHOLD								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
In household	77.0	2.40	94.2	1.84	86.0	1.98	87.9	2.20
Available to household	2.6	0.91	1.6	0.99	1.2	0.61	1.2	0.73
Not available	20.4	2.30	4.2	1.57	12.8	1.90	10.9	2.10
TELEPHONE INTERVIEW ACCEPTABLE								
Percent:[1]								
Acceptable	96.2	1.22	98.2	1.06	96.7	1.09	97.0	1.22
Not acceptable	3.8	1.22	1.8	1.06	3.3	1.09	3.0	1.22
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
One person	18.8	2.23	18.6	3.06	10.9	1.77	22.6	2.82
Two persons	23.6	2.42	28.0	3.53	22.4	2.37	30.0	3.09
Three persons	21.7	2.35	25.2	3.41	20.9	2.31	16.3	2.49
Four persons	19.5	2.26	15.1	2.81	21.3	2.33	16.8	2.52
Five persons	10.7	1.76	10.1	2.37	13.6	1.95	10.4	2.06
Six persons	3.1	0.99	1.6	1.00	5.6	1.30	2.3	1.00
Seven or more persons	2.6	0.91	1.4	0.93	5.4	1.29	1.6	0.84
Mean number of persons	2.91	0.25	2.55	0.31	3.51	0.27	2.65	0.27
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1990								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	37.8	2.77	20.9	3.20	15.2	2.04	19.3	2.66
$10,000 to $24,999	27.8	2.56	27.8	3.52	38.1	2.76	29.2	3.07
$25,000 to $49,999	22.5	2.38	31.5	3.65	30.9	2.63	32.3	3.15
$50,000 or more	11.9	1.85	19.8	3.13	15.7	2.07	19.4	2.67
Median income (dollars)	16,169	1,155	25,900	2,942	23,568	1,357	25,635	1,997
Mean income (dollars)	23,131	1,350	33,504	2,637	30,697	1,502	32,472	2,162

(X) Not applicable.

[1]Percent of households with telephone in household or telephone available to household.

Table 4. **Selected Characteristics of All Families and Hispanic Families, by Type of Origin: March 1991**

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total population		Hispanic-origin population		Non-Hispanic population		Mexican origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
TYPE OF FAMILY								
All families	66,322	270	4,982	65	61,341	267	2,945	81
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Married-couple families	78.6	0.22	69.3	0.86	79.4	0.23	73.5	1.32
Female householder, no husband present	17.0	0.20	23.8	0.79	16.4	0.21	19.1	1.17
Male householder, no wife present	4.4	0.11	6.9	0.47	4.2	0.11	7.4	0.78
SIZE OF FAMILY								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Two persons	41.6	0.26	24.7	0.80	43.0	0.28	21.8	1.23
Three persons	23.1	0.23	23.9	0.79	23.0	0.23	21.9	1.23
Four persons	21.3	0.22	23.0	0.78	21.1	0.23	22.8	1.25
Five persons	9.0	0.15	15.6	0.67	8.5	0.15	16.8	1.12
Six persons	3.1	0.09	6.9	0.47	2.8	0.09	9.0	0.85
Seven or more persons	1.9	0.07	6.0	0.44	1.6	0.07	7.7	0.80
Mean number of persons	3.18	0.01	3.80	0.05	3.13	0.01	4.06	0.14
FAMILY INCOME IN 1990								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	9.4	0.16	18.6	0.83	8.7	0.16	17.2	1.13
$10,000 to $24,999	23.9	0.24	34.4	1.01	23.0	0.24	36.0	1.43
$25,000 to $49,999	36.2	0.27	32.3	0.99	36.5	0.28	34.6	1.42
$50,000 or more	30.5	0.26	14.7	0.75	31.8	0.27	12.2	0.98
Median income(dollars)	35,353	195	23,431	621	36,334	179	23,240	697
Mean income(dollars)	42,652	185	29,311	540	43,735	194	27,879	683
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1990								
Families	66,322	289	4,982	83	61,341	285	2,945	81
Family householder—								
65 years old and over	10,900	145	405	12	10,495	142	229	14
Not a high school graduate	14,351	165	2,522	7	11,829	151	1,725	7
Female, no husband present	11,268	147	1,186	4	10,082	140	563	4
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1990								
Families	7,098	144	1,244	54	5,854	128	736	43
Percent below poverty level[1]	10.7	0.18	25.0	0.92	9.5	0.18	25.0	1.29
Family householder[2]—								
65 years old and over:								
Number	686	40	69	12	617	38	45	11
Percent	6.3	0.35	17.0	2.80	5.9	0.34	19.8	4.26
Not a high school graduate:[3]								
Number	3,406	93	900	46	2,506	79	582	39
Percent	23.7	0.53	35.7	1.43	21.2	0.56	33.8	1.84
Female, husband absent:								
Number	3,768	99	573	36	3,195	90	257	26
Percent	33.4	0.67	48.3	2.17	31.7	0.69	45.7	3.40

Table 4. **Selected Characteristics of All Families and Hispanic Families, by Type of Origin: March 1991**—Continued

(For the United States. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Puerto Rican origin		Cuban origin		Central and South American origin		Other Hispanic origin	
	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error	Estimate	One standard error
TYPE OF FAMILY								
All families	626	40	335	29	667	41	408	32
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Married-couple families	52.4	3.23	76.1	3.77	66.1	2.97	65.2	3.82
Female householder, no husband present	43.3	3.21	19.4	3.50	26.1	2.75	27.5	3.58
Male householder, no wife present	4.3	1.31	4.5	1.83	7.8	1.68	7.4	2.09
SIZE OF FAMILY								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Two persons	27.4	2.89	32.7	4.15	24.7	2.70	34.8	3.82
Three persons	27.9	2.90	32.1	4.13	24.2	2.69	24.5	3.45
Four persons	24.6	2.79	19.3	3.49	24.8	2.71	22.1	3.32
Five persons	13.2	2.19	12.2	2.90	15.2	2.25	13.7	2.76
Six persons	3.7	1.22	1.8	1.17	5.7	1.45	2.7	1.30
Seven or more persons	3.2	1.14	1.8	1.17	5.4	1.41	2.2	1.18
Mean number of persons	3.37	0.30	2.81	0.40	3.81	0.31	3.38	0.36
FAMILY INCOME IN 1990								
Percent	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	100.0	(X)
Less than $10,000	33.5	3.06	13.8	3.05	14.4	2.20	16.4	2.97
$10,000 to $24,999	28.9	2.93	26.6	3.91	39.4	3.06	28.7	3.63
$25,000 to $49,999	23.5	2.74	35.6	4.24	29.5	2.86	31.4	3.72
$50,000 or more	14.1	2.25	24.0	3.78	16.6	2.34	23.5	3.40
Median income(dollars)	18,008	1,427	31,439	1,806	23,445	1,203	27,382	1,612
Mean income(dollars)	25,066	1,551	38,144	3,024	31,415	1,616	35,474	2,430
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1990								
Families	626	40	335	29	667	41	408	32
Family householder—								
65 years old and over	42	11	59	12	24	8	51	12
Not a high school graduate	284	27	122	18	271	27	120	18
Female, no husband present	271	26	65	13	174	21	112	17
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1990								
Families	235	25	46	11	148	20	79	14
Percent below poverty level[1]	37.5	3.13	13.8	3.05	22.2	2.61	19.4	3.17
Family householder[2]—								
65 years old and over:								
Number	10	5	5	4	1	2	7	4
Percent	(B)	(X)	(B)	(X)	(B)	(X)	(B)	(X)
Not a high school graduate:[3]								
Number	154	20	27	8	90	15	46	11
Percent	54.4	4.79	22.0	6.07	33.3	4.63	38.7	7.20
Female, husband absent:								
Number	175	21	17	7	69	13	55	12
Percent	64.4	4.71	(B)	(X)	39.3	6.00	49.1	7.65

X Not applicable.
B Base too small to show derived measures.
[1] Percent of all families of specified origin.
[2]Percents based on householders with specified characteristics and of specified origin.
[3]Householders 25 years old and over.

Appendix A. Definitions and Explanations

Population coverage. This report includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States and members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces.

Revised estimating procedure. The Bureau of the Census adjusted the Hispanic population totals from the 1991 CPS to conform with independently derived estimates of the Hispanic population. This general procedure was used on an experimental basis for the first time in the March 1982 CPS.[1] The Census Bureau subsequently revised the methodology and used it to develop post-census estimates of Hispanics for 1983 through 1985.[2] The procedure will be refined further as new data on births, deaths, emigration, and immigration become available.

Beginning with population estimates and CPS controls for January 1986, the Census Bureau made two major modifications in the methods used to produce national estimates for the population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The first change was an allowance for net undocumented immigration into the United States that had occurred since the 1980 census. This change added 200,000 persons per year to the estimate for the total population. The second change was an increase in the estimate of migration out of the United States by legal residents from 36,000 per year to 160,000. The net effect of these two changes was to add 76,000 persons per year to the estimate for the total population.[3]

Some undocumented immigrants from Spanish culture countries (approximately 1.4 million) were counted in the 1980 census.[4] These undocumented immigrants were, therefore, reflected in the post-census independent estimates for Hispanics that were used for 1982 to 1985. These previous post-census estimates, however, included no allowance for net undocumented immigration that occurred after 1980 because there were no empirically-based estimates available. More recent research has suggested that the overall undocumented population has grown annually by between 100,000 and 300,000 since 1980.[5] About 70 percent of the undocumented population is estimated to be Hispanic. As a result of the inclusion of this component in the estimation procedure (instituted in January 1986), about 141,000 persons were added to the current independent estimates of the Hispanic population for each year since 1980.

Research over the last decade suggests that emigration of legal foreign-born residents from the United States was much higher than the figures being used. In order to avoid understating net immigration, these higher estimates of legal emigration were not incorporated into the international migration component of the post-census population estimates until an allowance for net undocumented immigration could be incorporated. The effect of the new figures for legal emigration is a decrease of about 31,000 per year in the estimated Hispanic population for years since 1980.

The net effect on the Hispanic population of the new figures for legal emigration and net undocumented immigration is an increase of about 110,000 per year.

Symbols. A dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero. The symbol "B" means that the base for the derived figure is less than 75,000. An "X" means not applicable, and "NA" means not available.

Rounding. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100.0. Moreover, individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded; percentages are based on the unrounded numbers.

[1] See appendixes A and B, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 396, *Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1982.*

[2] See U.S. Bureau of the Census report, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 422, *The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1985,* for a detailed explanation of the methodology used in 1983 through 1985.

[3] Jeffrey S. Passel, "Changes in the Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1986," Employment and Earnings 33 (2, February 1986), pp.7-10.

[4] Jeffrey S. Passel and Karen A. Woodrow, "Geographic Distribution of Undocumented Immigrants: Estimates of Undocumented Aliens Counted in the 1980 Census by State," International Migration Review 18 (Fall 1984), pp. 642-671.

[5] Jeffrey S. Passel and Karen A. Woodrow, "Change in Undocumented Alien Population in the United States, 1979-1983," International Migration Review 21 (Winter 1987), pp.1304-1334, and Karen A. Woodrow, Jeffrey S. Passel, and Robert Warren, "Preliminary Estimates of Undocumented Immigration to the United States, 1980-1986: Analysis of the June 1986 Current Population Survey." Paper presented at the 1987 annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, San Francisco, California, August 1987.

Persons of Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin were identified by a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin (and the origin of other household members) from a "flashcard" listing ethnic origins (See Origin or Descent Flashcard in appendix C). Persons of Hispanic origin, in particular, were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American (Spanish countries), or some other Spanish origin.

Age. This classification is based on the age of the person at his or her last birthday.

Marital status. The marital status classification identifies four major categories: single (never married), married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of the enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present," and "married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. The group "married, spouse absent" includes married persons living apart because either the husband or wife was employed and living at a considerable distance from home; was serving away from home in the Armed Forces, was residing in an institution, had moved to another area, had separated from their spouse because of marital discord, or had a different place of residence for any other reason.

Family. A family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 CPS, unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members.

Hispanic family. A Hispanic family is defined as a family in which the family householder (defined below) is of Hispanic origin.

Household. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Group quarters. As of 1983 group quarters were defined in the Current Population Survey as noninstitutional living arrangements for groups not living in conventional housing units or groups living in housing units containing nine or more persons (or prior to 1983 five or more persons) unrelated to the person in charge. Since 1972, inmates of institutions have not been included in the Current Population Survey.

Householder. The term "householder" refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded.

Prior to 1980, the husband was always considered the householder in married-couple households. The number of householders is equal to the number of households. Also, the number of family householders is equal to the number of families.

Head versus householder. Beginning with the 1980 CPS, the Bureau of the Census discontinued the use of the terms "head of household" and "head of family." Instead, the terms "householder" and "family householder" are used. Recent social changes have resulted in greater sharing of household responsibilities among the adult members and, therefore, have made the term "head" increasingly inappropriate in the analysis of household and family data. Specifically, the Census Bureau has discontinued its longtime practice of always classifying the husband as the reference person (head) when he and his wife are living together.

In this report, the term "householder" is used in the presentation of data that had previously been presented with the designation "head." The householder is the first adult household member listed on the questionnaire. The instructions call for listing first the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If a home is owned jointly by a married couple, either the husband or the wife may be listed first, thereby becoming the reference person, or householder, to whom the relationship of other household members is to be recorded.

Reference person. The reference person is the person to whom the relationship of other persons is recorded. The household reference person is the person listed as the householder (see definition of "Householder"). The subfamily reference person is the single parent or the husband/wife in a married-couple situation. (Prior to 1989, the husband was always designated the reference person in a married-couple subfamily.)

Family household. A family household is a household maintained by a family (as defined above), and any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members and/or secondary individuals) who maybe residing there are included. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives. (See the definition of Family.)

Related subfamily. A related subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own single (never married) children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the persons or couple who maintains the household. The most common example of a related subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. The number of related subfamilies is not included in the count of families.

Unrelated subfamily. An unrelated subfamily (formerly called a secondary family) is a married couple with or without children, or a single parent with one or more of their own never-married children under 18 years old living in a household, none of whom are related to the householder. The unrelated subfamily may include persons such as guests, partners, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their spouses and/or children. The number of unrelated subfamily members is included in the total number of household members, but is not included in the count of family members.

Beginning in 1989, persons in unrelated subfamilies other than the reference person, spouse, and own children are counted as secondary individuals in households. Prior to 1989, these persons were included in the count of subfamily members.

Persons living with relatives in group quarters were formerly classified as members of unrelated subfamilies. However, the number of such unrelated subfamilies became so small (37,000 in 1967) that beginning with CPS data for 1968 (and beginning with census data for 1960) the Bureau of the Census included persons in these unrelated subfamilies in the count of secondary individuals.

Married couple. A married couple, as defined for census purposes, is a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have children living with them. The expression "husband-wife" or "married-couple" before the term "household," "family," or "subfamily" indicates that the household, family, or subfamily is maintained by a husband and wife. The number of married couples equals the count of married-couple families plus related and unrelated married-couple subfamilies.

Unrelated individuals. Unrelated individuals are persons of any age (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may be (1) a person living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a roomer, boarder, or resident employee with no relatives in the household, or (3) a group quarters member who has no relatives living with him/her. Thus, a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to anyone else in the housing unit, a maid living as a member of her employer's household with no relatives in the household, and a resident staff member in a hospital living apart from any relatives are all examples of unrelated individuals.

Nonfamily householder. A nonfamily householder (formerly called a primary individual) is a person maintaining a household while living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Secondary individual. A secondary individual is a person in a household or group quarters such as a guest, roomer, boarder, or resident employee (excluding nonfamily householders and inmates of institutions) who is not related to any other person in the household or group quarters. (See section on unrelated subfamily for slight change in coverage of secondary individuals in 1968.)

Own children and related children. "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder. Similarly, "own" children in a subfamily are sons and daughters of the married couple or parent in the subfamily. (All children shown as members of related subfamilies are own children of the person(s) maintaining the subfamily.) "Related" children in a family include own children and all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. For each type of family unit identified in the CPS, the count of own children under 18 years old is limited to single (never married) children; however, "own children under 25" and "own children of any age," as the terms are used here, include all children regardless of marital status. The totals include never-married children living away from home in college dormitories.

Years of school completed. In this report, data on years of school completed were derived from the combination of answers to two questions, (a) "What is the highest grade of school that this person has ever attended?" and (b) "Did this person finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, parochial or other private elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Labor Force. Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" is comprised of all civilians 15 years old and over classified as employed or unemployed.

Paid labor force. Persons are classified as in the paid labor force if they were employed as wage and salary workers or self-employed workers during the survey week or were looking for work at the time and had last worked as wage and salary or self- employed workers.

Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific job seeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Occupation. The data on occupation of employed persons 16 years old and over refer to the civilian job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week.

In 1980, the Bureau of the Census revised the Standard Occupational Classification System (SOC) for use in its tabulation program for the 1980 census and subsequent published reports on occupational data. Consequently, the new classification system was incorporated into the CPS tabulation program in January 1983. While the new system provides comparability between the CPS and other data sources, it causes a break in continuity for all CPS series containing occupational data.

Differences between the 1970 and 1980 occupational systems affect classifications at all levels. Such commonly used identifiers as white-collar, blue-collar, professional and technical, craft workers, and operative occupations have been eliminated. These identifiers have been replaced with new categories which represent conceptual as well as language changes. Moreover, many of the components of the former groupings have been shifted to such an extent that they cannot be made to correspond readily to the new categories. For a more complete explanation and description of the changes from the old to the new occupational classification system see the February 1983 issue of "Employment and Earnings" by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The occupation classification system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. The major occupation groups are combined in this report into six summary groups as follows:

Managerial and professional specialty occupations
- Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations
- Professional specialty occupations

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations
- Technicians, and related support occupations
- Sales occupations
- Administrative support occupations, including clerical

Service occupations
- Private household occupations
- Protective service occupations
- Service occupations, except protective and household

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations

Operators, fabricators, and laborers
- Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors
- Transportation and material moving occupations
- Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers

Part-time or full-time employment. Defined as follows: part-time indicates less than 35 hours of work per week in a majority of the weeks worked during the year. Full-time indicates 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks worked.

Year-round, full-time. Indicates 50 or more weeks of full-time employment during the previous calendar year.

Income. For each person 15 years old and over in the sample, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources: (1) money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self- employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security or railroad retirement; (5) Supplemental Security income; (6) public assistance or welfare payments; (7) interest (on savings or other investments which pay interest); (8) dividends, income from estates or trusts, or net rental income; (9) veterans' payments or unemployment and worker's compensation; (10) private pensions or government employee pensions; (11) alimony or child support, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income.

Although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding year the characteristics of the person, such as age, labor force status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the time of the survey. The income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the income year if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. However, family income includes amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during the income year but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration.

Data on consumer income collected in the CPS by the Bureau of the Census cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Therefore, money income data do not reflect the fact that some families receive part of their income in the form of noncash benefits such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that some farm families receive noncash benefits in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that noncash benefits are also received by some nonfarm residents which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, and medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. (For a detailed explanation of noncash benefits, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 155, Receipt of Selected Noncash Benefits: 1985.) Moreover, for many different reasons, there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. From an analysis of independently derived income estimates, it has been determined that income earned from wages or salaries is much better reported than other sources of income, and is nearly equal to independent estimates of aggregate income. For a detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60 No. 174, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1990.*

Money earnings. Money earnings are the algebraic sum of money wages or salary and net income from farm and nonfarm self- employment. For a detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 174, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1990.*

Number of earners. This number includes all persons in the family with $1 or more in wages and salaries, or $1 or more or a loss in net income from farm or nonfarm self-employment.

Poverty definition. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index originated at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1980. The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that many low-income persons receive noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the Economy Food Plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). For example, the average poverty threshold for a family of four was $13,359 in 1990, $12,674 in 1989, and $12,092 in 1988. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 175, *Poverty in the United States: 1990.*

Median. The median is presented in connection with the data on age, years of school completed, and income. It is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below this value and one-half of the cases exceeding this value.

Mean. The mean (average) is presented in connection with data on number of persons per family, income of persons, and income of families. The mean number of persons per family is the value obtained by dividing the number of persons in families having the characteristic

under consideration by the appropriate number of families. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of units in that group. The mean for families are based on all families. The mean for persons are based on persons with income.

Appendix B. Source and Accuracy of Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

Most estimates in this report come from data obtained in March of 1991 in the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Bureau of the Census conducts the survey every month, although this report uses only March data for its estimates. Also, some estimates come from 1980 and 1990 decennial census data. The March survey uses two sets of questions, the basic CPS and the supplement.

Basic CPS. The basic CPS collects primarily labor force data about the civilian noninstitutional population. Interviewers ask questions concerning labor force participation about each member 15 years old and over in every sample household.

The March 1991 CPS sample was selected from the 1980 decennial census files with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to account for new residential construction. It is located in 729 areas comprising 1,973 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions. About 60,000 occupied households are eligible for interview every month. Interviewers are unable to obtain interviews at about 2,600 of these units because the occupants are not home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason.

Since the introduction of the CPS, the Bureau of the Census has redesigned the CPS sample several times to improve the quality and reliability of the data and to satisfy changing data needs. The most recent changes were completely implemented in July 1985.

The following table summarizes changes in the CPS designs for the years for which data appear in this report.

March Supplement. In addition to the basic CPS questions, interviewers asked supplementary questions in March about the economic situation of persons and families for the previous year.

To obtain more reliable data for the Hispanic origin population, the March CPS sample was increased by about 2,500 eligible housing units, interviewed the previous November, that contained at least one sample person of Hispanic origin. In addition, the sample included persons in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Description of the March Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas	Housing Units Eligible[1]	
		Interviewed	Not interviewed
1990 to 1991	729	57,400	2,600
1989	729	53,600	2,500
1986 to 1988	729	57,000	2,500
1985	[2]629/729	57,000	2,500
1982 to 1984	629	59,000	2,500
1980 to 1981	629	65,500	3,000
1977 to 1979	614	55,000	3,000
1976	461	46,500	2,500

[1]Excludes about 2,500 Hispanic households added from the previous November sample. (See "*March Supplement.*")

[2]The CPS was redesigned following the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. During phase-in of the new design, housing units from the new and old designs were in the sample.

Estimation Procedure. This survey's estimation procedure inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, race and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories. The independent estimates were based on statistics from decennial censuses of population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the size of the Armed Forces. The independent population estimates used for 1981 (1980 for income estimates) to present were based on updates to controls established by the 1980 decennial census. Data previous to 1981 were based on independent population estimates from the most recent decennial census. For more details on the change in independent estimates, see the section entitled "Introduction of 1980 Census Population Controls" in an earlier report (Series P-60, No. 133). The estimation procedure for the March supplement included a further adjustment so husband and wife of a household received the same weight.

The estimates in this report for 1982 and later also employ a revised survey weighting procedure for persons of Hispanic origin. In previous years, weighted sample results were inflated to independent estimates of the noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. There was no specific control of the survey estimates for the Hispanic population. Since then, the Bureau of the Census developed independent population controls for the Hispanic population by sex and detailed age

groups. Revised weighting procedures incorporate these new controls. The independent population estimates include some, but not all, undocumented immigrants.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates come from a sample, they may differ from figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. A sample survey estimate has two possible types of error: nonsampling and sampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error, but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors for CPS estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but do not measure systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimates and the desired value.)

Nonsampling Variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources. These sources include the inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information or to recall information, errors made in data collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

CPS undercoverage results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of the 1980 decennial census, overall CPS undercoverage is about 7 percent. CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. As described previously, ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race-Hispanic population controls partially corrects for the bias due to undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-Hispanic group. Furthermore, the independent population controls have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1980 census.

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CPS data when known, refer to Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, *An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey*, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Sampling Variability. Sampling variability is variation that occurred by chance because a sample was surveyed rather than the entire population. Standard errors, as calculated by methods described later in "*Standard Errors and Their Use*," are primarily measures of sampling variability, although they may include some nonsampling error.

Comparability of Data. Data obtained from the CPS and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Use caution when comparing results from different sources.

Caution should also be used when comparing estimates in this report, which reflect 1980 census-based population controls, with estimates for 1980 (1979 for income estimates) and earlier years, which reflect 1970 census-based population controls. This change in population controls had relatively little impact on summary measures such as means, medians, and percentage distributions, but did have a significant impact on levels. For example, use of 1980 based population controls results in about a 2-percent increase in the civilian noninstitutional population and in the number of families and households. Thus, estimates of levels for data collected in 1981 and later years will differ from those for earlier years by more than what could be attributed to actual changes in the population. These differences could be disproportionately greater for certain subpopulation groups than for the total population.

Since no independent population control totals for persons of Hispanic origin were used before 1982, compare Hispanic estimates over time cautiously.

Note When Using Small Estimates. Summary measures (such as medians and percentage distributions) are shown only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures would probably not reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. However, estimated numbers are shown even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates permit combinations of the categories to suit data users' needs. Take care in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Standard Errors and Their Use. A number of approximations are required to derive, at a moderate cost, standard errors applicable to all the estimates in this report. Instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. Thus, the tables show levels of magnitude of standard errors rather than the precise standard errors.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval, a range that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. However, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples.

Some statements in the report may contain estimates followed by a number in parentheses. This number can be added to and subtracted from the estimate to calculate upper and lower bounds of the 90-percent confidence interval. For example, if a statement contains the phrase "grew by 1.7 percent (±1.0)," the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimate, 1.7 percent, is 0.7 percent to 2.7 percent.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common type of hypothesis appearing in this report is that the population parameters are different. An example of this would be comparing the average size of Hispanic families in 1991 to the average size of Hispanic families in 1990.

Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a significance level is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are the same. All statements of comparison in the text have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better. This means that the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics is greater than or equal to 1.6 times the standard error of the difference.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. There are two ways to compute the approximate standard error, s_x, of an estimated number shown in this report. The first uses the formula

$$s_x = fs \qquad (1)$$

where f is a factor from Table B-5, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from Table B-1 or B-2. The second method uses formula (2), from which the standard errors in Tables B-1 and B-2 were calculated. This formula will provide more accurate results than formula (1).

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in Table B-5 associated with the particular type of characteristic. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the factor or set of parameters for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

ILLUSTRATION

Table 4 of the report shows that in 1991 there were 4,982,000 Hispanic families in the United States. Using formula (1) with f = 0.41 from Table B-5 and s = 199 interpolating from Table B-1, the standard error of the number of Hispanic families is

$$s_x = 0.41 \times 199{,}000 = 82{,}000$$

Alternatively, using formula (2) with a = -0.000172 and b = 1,716 from Table B-5, the approximate standard error is

$$s_x = \sqrt{-0.000172 \times 4{,}982{,}000^2 + 1{,}716 \times 4{,}982{,}000} = 65{,}000$$

So the 90-percent confidence interval for the number of Hispanic families in the United States in 1991 is from 4,878,000 to 5,086,000, i.e., 4,982,000 ± 1.6 x 65,000. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameter from Table B-5 indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$s_{x,p} = fs \qquad (3)$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from Table B-5 and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from Table B-3 or B-4.

Table B-1. **Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers Hispanic**

(Numbers in Thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
10	10	1,000	98
25	16	2,500	150
50	22	5,000	199
100	32	10,000	240
250	50	15,000	231
500	70	20,000	165

Note: For a particular characteristic, see Table B-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table B-2. **Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers Total or Non-Hispanic**

(Numbers in Thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25	12	5,000	169
50	17	10,000	237
100	24	25,000	364
250	38	50,000	488
500	54	100,000	610
1,000	76	150,000	632
2,500	120	200,000	569

Note: For a particular characteristic, see Table B-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Alternatively, formula (4) will provide more accurate results:

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} p\,(100 - p)} \qquad (4)$$

Here x is the total number of persons, families, households, or unrelated individuals which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), and b is the parameter in Table B-5 associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration

Table 4 shows that in 1991, 69.3 percent of the 4,982,000 Hispanic families were married-couple families. Using formula (3) with f = 0.41 from Table B-5 and s = 2.0 interpolating from Table B-3, the standard error of this percentage is approximately

$$s_{x,p} = 0.41 \times 2.0 = 0.8$$

Alternatively, using formula (4) and b = 1,716 from Table B-5, the standard error is approximately

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{1{,}716 \times 69.3 \times (100.0 - 69.3) / 4{,}982{,}000} = 0.9$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the estimated percentage of Hispanic families that are married-couple families is from 67.9 percent to 70.7 percent, i.e., 69.3 ± 1.6x09.

Table B-3. **Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages Hispanic**

Base of percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
10	10.0	14.1	21.9	30.2	43.6	50.3
25	6.3	8.9	13.9	19.1	27.6	31.8
50	4.5	6.3	9.8	13.5	19.5	22.5
100	3.2	4.5	6.9	9.5	13.8	15.9
250	2.0	2.8	4.4	6.0	8.7	10.1
500	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.1
1,000	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.4	5.0
2,500	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
5,000	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
10,000	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
15,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
20,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1

Note: For a particular characteristic, see Table B-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table B-4. **Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages Total or Non-Hispanic**

Base of percentage (thousands)	Estimated Percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
25	4.8	6.8	10.5	14.5	20.9	24.1
50	3.4	4.8	7.4	10.2	14.8	17.1
100	2.4	3.4	5.3	7.2	10.4	12.1
250	1.5	2.1	3.3	4.6	6.6	7.6
500	1.1	1.5	2.4	3.2	4.7	5.4
1,000	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.3	3.8
2,500	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.4
5,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.7
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
25,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
50,000	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
100,000	0.08	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
150,000	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
200,000	0.05	0.08	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.3

Note: For a particular characteristic, see Table B-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Standard Error of a Difference. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2} \qquad (5)$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates, x and y. The estimates can be numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration

Table 4 of this report shows that in 1991, 23.8 percent of the 4,982,000 Hispanic families were maintained by female householders. Table 4 also shows that 16.4 percent of all non-Hispanic families (61,341,000) were maintained by female householders. The apparent difference between the percentage of Hispanic and non-Hispanic families maintained by female householders in 1991 is 7.4 percent. Using formula (4) with b = 1,716 from Table B-5, the approximate standard error, s_x, for Hispanic female householders is 0.8. The standard error, s_y, for non-Hispanic female householders is 0.2 (b = 1,899). Using formula (5), the standard error for the estimated difference between percentage of Hispanic and non-Hispanic female householders is about

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{0.8^2 + 0.2^2} = 0.8$$

This means that the 90-percent confidence interval around the difference is from 6.1 to 8.7, i.e., 7.4 $\pm$ 1.6 x 0.8. Because this interval does not contain zero, we can conclude with 90-percent confidence that the percentage of families maintained by female householders is larger for Hispanics than for non-Hispanics.

Standard Error of a Mean for Grouped Data. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean for grouped data is

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{(b/y)S^2} \qquad (6)$$

In this formula, y is the size of the base of the distribution and b is a parameter from Table B-5. The variance, S^2, is given by the following formula:

$$S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \qquad (7)$$

where $\bar{x}$, the mean of the distribution, is estimated by

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i \bar{x}_i \qquad (8)$$

c is the number of groups; i indicates a specific group, thus taking on values 1 through c.

p_i is the estimated proportion of households, families or persons whose values, for the characteristic (x-values) being considered, fall in group i.

$\bar{x}_i$ is $(Z_{i-1} + Z_i)/2$ where Z_{i-1} and Z_i are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively, for group i.

$\bar{x}_i$ is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic for households, families, and unrelated individuals or persons in group i.

Group c is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group the approximate average value is

$$\bar{x}_c = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1} \qquad (9)$$

Standard Error of a Ratio. Certain estimates may be calculated as the ratio of two numbers. The standard error of a ratio, x/y, may be computed using

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{x}{y}\sqrt{\left[\frac{s_x}{x}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{s_y}{y}\right]^2 - 2r\frac{s_x s_y}{xy}} \qquad (10)$$

The standard error of the numerator, s_x, and that of the denominator, s_y, may be calculated using formulas described earlier. In formula (10), r represents the correlation between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate.

For one type of ratio, the denominator is a count of families or households and the numerator is a count of persons in those families or households with a certain characteristic. If there is at least one person with the characteristic in every family or household, use 0.7 as an estimate of r. An example of this type is the mean number of children per family with children.

For all other types of ratios, r is assumed to be zero. If r is actually positive (negative), then this procedure will provide an overestimate (underestimate) of the standard error of the ratio. Examples of this type are the mean number of children per family and the poverty rate.

NOTE: For estimates expressed as the ratio of x per 100 y or x per 1,000 y, multiply formula (10) by 100 or 1,000, respectively, to obtain the standard error.

Standard Error of a Median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends on the form of the distribution and the size of the base. One can approximate the reliability of an estimated median by determining a confidence interval about it. (See the section on sampling variability for a general discussion of confidence intervals.)

Estimate the 68-percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data using the following procedure.

1. Determine, using formula (4), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution.

2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1.

3. Using the distribution of the characteristic, determine upper and lower limits of the 68-percent confidence interval by calculating values corresponding to the two points established in step 2.

Table B-5. **Parameters and Factors for Total, Hispanic, and Non-Hispanic Populations**

Characteristic	Parameters		Factor
	a	b	
PERSONS			
Hispanic Subgroups:			
Both Sexes	-0.000127	2,622	0.51
Male or Female	-0.000253	2,622	0.67
Marital status:			
All Persons:			
Hispanic	-0.000438	10,123	1.00
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000021	5,817	1.00
Male or Female:			
Hispanic	-0.000594	6,865	0.82
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000035	4,786	0.91
Persons in Households or Families:			
Some Members:			
Hispanic	-0.000297	6,865	0.82
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000017	4,786	0.91
All Members:			
Hispanic	-0.000438	10,123	1.00
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000021	5,817	1.00
Educational Attainment:			
25+ Years Old:			
Hispanic	-0.000315	3,425	0.58
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000016	2,532	0.66
Occupation and Employed:			
Both Sexes:			
Hispanic	-0.000176	2,485	0.50
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000014	2,485	0.65
Male:			
Hispanic	-0.000303	2,150	0.46
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000023	2,150	0.61
Female:			
Hispanic	-0.000260	1,843	0.43
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000020	1,843	0.56
Unemployed:			
Hispanic	-0.000224	2,708	0.52
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000018	2,357	0.64
Income:			
Hispanic	-0.000182	2,577	0.50
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000012	2,254	0.62
Poverty Status:			
Hispanic	-0.000470	9,502	0.97
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000040	9,502	1.28
FAMILIES OR HOUSEHOLDS			
Number, Type, and Size of Families or Households:			
Hispanic	-0.000172	1,716	0.41
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000012	1,899	0.57
Education, Tenure, Employment Status, and Occupation of Householders:			
Hispanic	-0.000172	1,716	0.41
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000012	1,899	0.57
Income:			
Hispanic	-0.000175	2,243	0.47
Total and non-Hispanic	-0.000012	2,058	0.59
Poverty Status:			
Hispanic	0.000093	2,243	0.47
Total and non-Hispanic	0.000093	2,243	0.62

Note: To obtain parameters for 1983, multiply the above parameters by 0.94.

Use Pareto interpolation for any point in an income interval greater than $2,500 in width, and linear interpolation otherwise. The formulas for interpolation are:

$$\text{Pareto: } X_{pN} = \exp\frac{\text{Ln}(pN/N_1)}{\text{LN}(N_2/N_1)}\text{Ln}(A_2/A_1)\,A_1 \quad (11)$$

$$\text{Linear: } X_{pN} = \frac{pN-N_1}{N_2-N_1}(A_2-A_1) + A_1 \quad (12)$$

where

X_{pN} = estimated upper and lower bounds for the confidence interval ($0 \leq p \leq 1$). For purposes of calculating the confidence interval, p takes on the values determined in step 2. Note that X_{pN} estimates the median when $p = 0.5$.

N = *for distribution of numbers:* the total number of units (persons, households, etc.) for the characteristic in the distribution.

= *for distribution of percentages:* the value 1.0.

p = the values obtained in step 2.

A_1, A_2 = the lower and upper bounds, respectively, of the interval containing X_{pN}.

N_1, N_2 = *for distribution of numbers:* the estimated number of units (persons, households, etc.) with values of the characteristic greater than or equal to A_1 and A_2, respectively.

= *for distribution of percentages:* the estimated percentage of units (persons, households, etc.) having values of the characteristic greater than or equal to A_1 and A_2, respectively.

exp is the exponential function.

Ln is the natural logarithm function.

A mathematically equivalent result is obtained by using common logarithms (base 10) and antilogarithms.

4. Divide the difference between the two points determined in step 3 by two to obtain the standard error of the median.

The new, more detailed income intervals used in this report have $2,500 increments up to $40,000 for households and families and up to $20,000 for persons, and Pareto interpolation is needed only when a median income falls in an interval of width larger than $2,500 (beginning with March 1980 CPS). Therefore, this type of interpolation will seldom be needed (i.e., only in cases where the estimated median income exceeds $40,000 for households and families and $20,000 for persons). For this reason, illustration of the use of Pareto interpolation in computing a confidence interval for a median has been omitted. An illustration of this procedure can be found in the source and reliability section of *Current Population Reports,* Series P-60, No. 123.

Use of the above procedure could result in standard errors which differ from those given in the detailed tables. The reasons for this discrepancy are the use of a more detailed distribution than that given in the tables in determining the published standard errors, and the rounding of the numbers to thousands in the published tables. Linear interpolation was almost always used to compute the published medians and standard errors. Occasionally, a median may lie in an open-ended interval. To calculate its standard error the user must call Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division of the Census Bureau to obtain the methodology.

Illustration.

Table 1 shows that the median age of the Mexican population in 1991 in the United States was 24.3. Table 1 also shows that the base of the distribution from which this median was determined was 13,421,000.

1. Using formula (4) and b = 2,622 from Table B-5, the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 13,421,000 is about 0.7 percentage points.

2. Adding to and subtracting from 50 percent the standard error found in step 1 to obtain a 68-percent confidence interval on the estimated median yields limits of 49.3 percent and 50.7 percent.

3. From Table 1, 58.9 percent (7,905,000) of the Mexican population was 20 years of age or older and 48.5 percent (6,509,000) was 25 years of age or older. Thus, the entire 68-percent confidence interval falls in the age interval 20 to 25. The upper and lower limits of the confidence interval for the median age of the Mexican population can be calculated using linear interpolation. Using formula (12), the lower limit on the estimate is about

$$\frac{.507\text{x}13{,}421{,}000-7{,}905{,}000}{6{,}509{,}000-7{,}905{,}000}\text{x}(25-20) + 20 = 23.9$$

Similarly, the upper limit is approximately

$$\frac{.493\text{x}13{,}421{,}000-7{,}905{,}000}{6{,}509{,}000-7{,}905{,}000}\text{x}(25-20) + 20 = 24.6$$

4. Finally, the standard error of the median is

$$(24.6-23.9)/2 = 0.35.$$

Appendix C. Facsimiles of March 1991 CPS Questionnaires

Facsimile I. Form CPS-260—Control Card

At the time of the first CPS interview, the interviewer prepares a list of all persons who are staying in the selected sample unit. The roster is constructed using the field Control Card, Form CPS-260. The roster and questions on the control card are used to identify the living space constituting the sample unit.

A control card is prepared for each housing unit. It provides for recording the personal characteristics of each person who is determined to be a member of a sample household, i.e., a person for whom the sample unit is the usual place of residence. This record of members, which is brought up to date at each subsequent interview to take account of new or departed residents, changes in age, marital status, etc., and constitutes the complete sample of persons from which subsamples, having specified characteristics, are selected for specific studies.

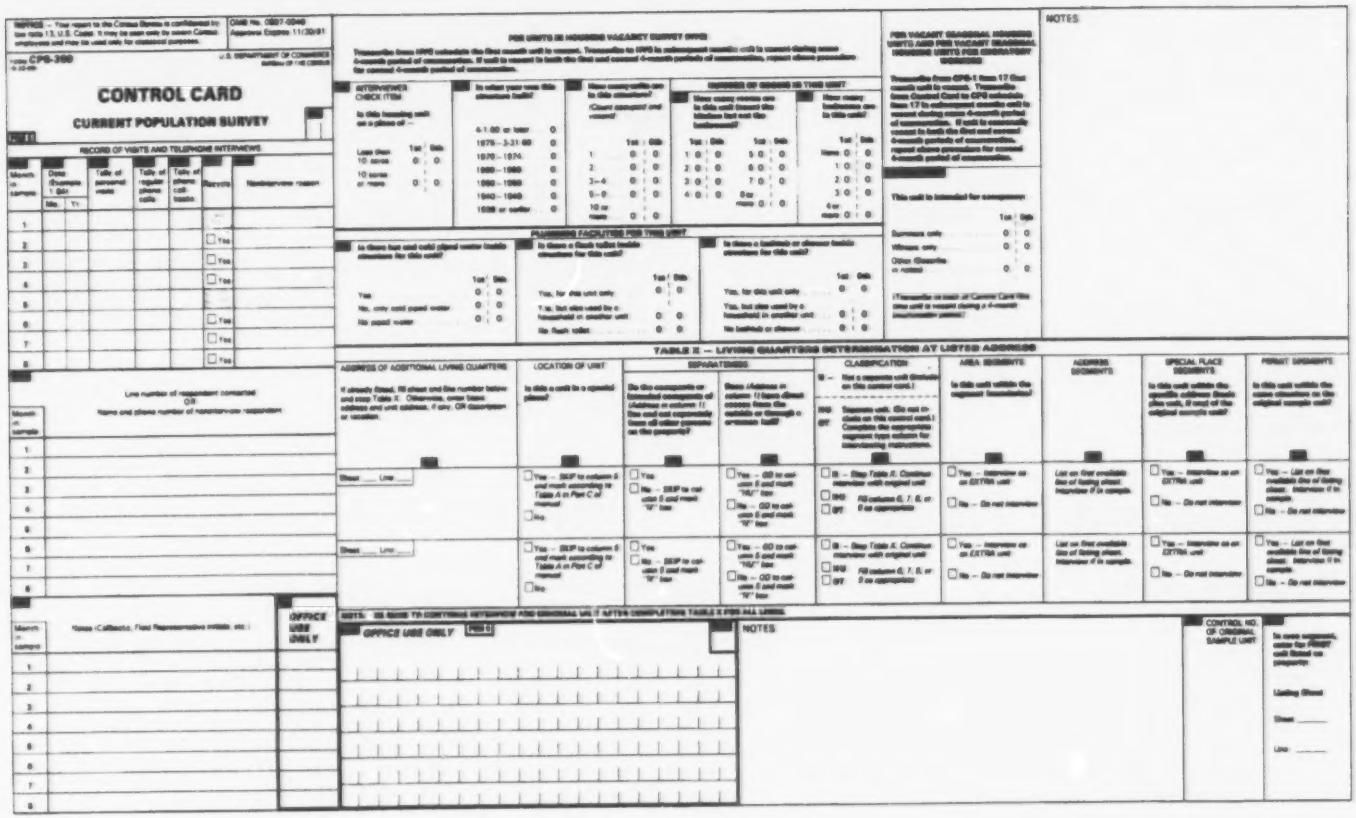
Facsimile II. Origin or Descent Flashcard

Hispanic persons were identified by a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin (and the origin of other household members) from the flashcard. Hispanic persons were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American (Spanish countries), or other Spanish origin.

Facsimile III. CPS-1-Basic Questionnaires

For each household and for each civilian household member 15 years old and over, the interviewer completes a CPS questionnaire that asks the household respondent a series of structured questions concerned with economic activity during the week containing the 12th day of the month. This week, referred to as the survey week, is the week preceding interview week. These questions appear as items 19-24 on the CPS questionnaire. The primary purpose of these questions is to classify the sample population into three basic groups—the employed, the unemployed, and those not in the labor force. Interviewers are trained to ask the questions as they appear on the questionnaire.

FACSIMILE I. CONTROL CARD



CONTROL CARD

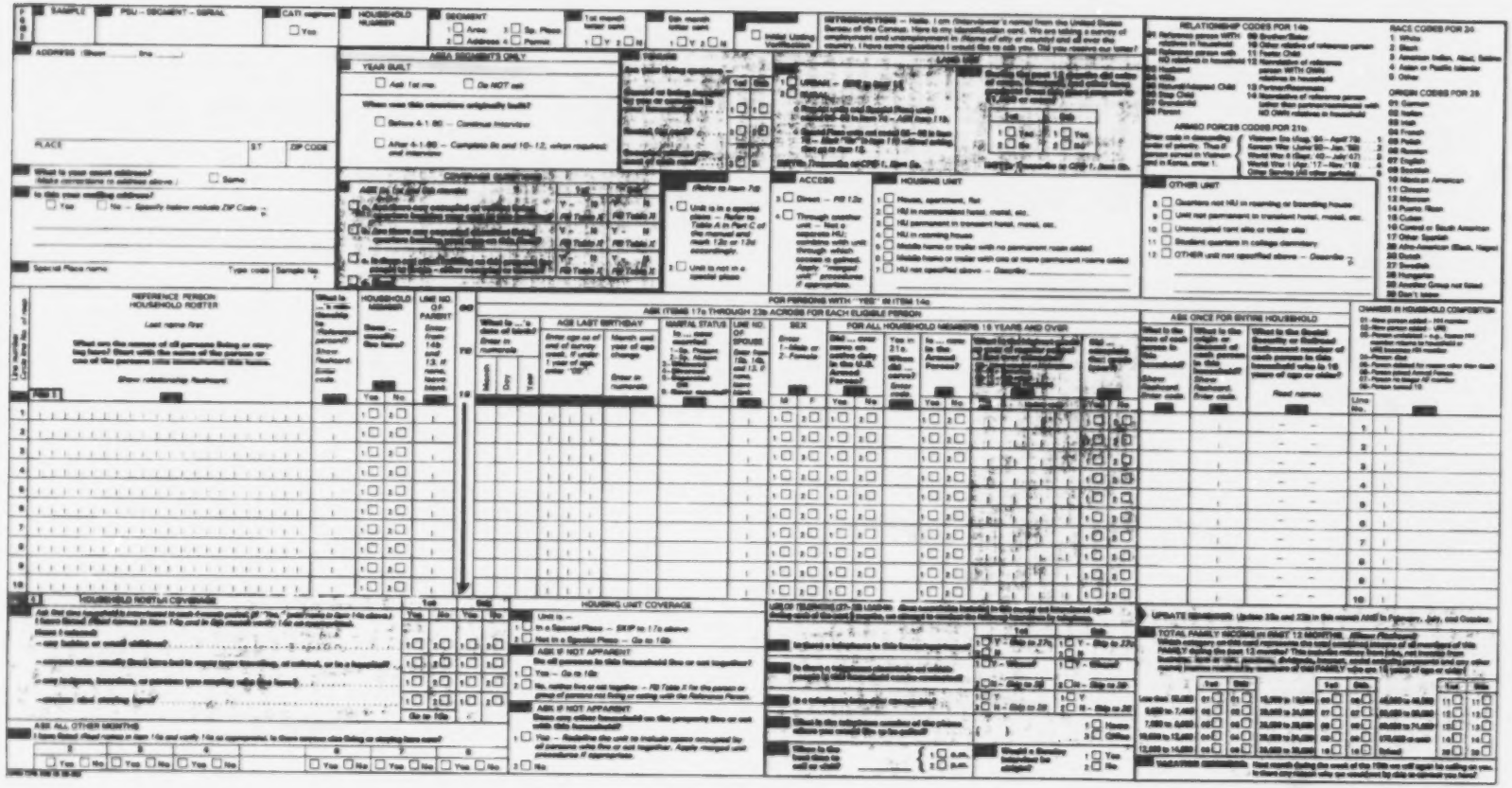
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

RECORD OF VISITS AND TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS

TABLE X — LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATION AT LISTED ADDRESS

NOTES

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



42

43

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ORIGIN OR DESCENT

What is the origin or descent of each person in this household?

01 German

02 Italian

03 Irish

04 French

05 Polish

06 Russian

07 English

08 Scottish

10 Mexican–American

11 Chicano

12 Mexican

14 Puerto Rican

15 Cuban

16 Central or South American (Spanish Countries)

17 Other Spanish

20 Afro-American (Black, Negro)

26 Dutch

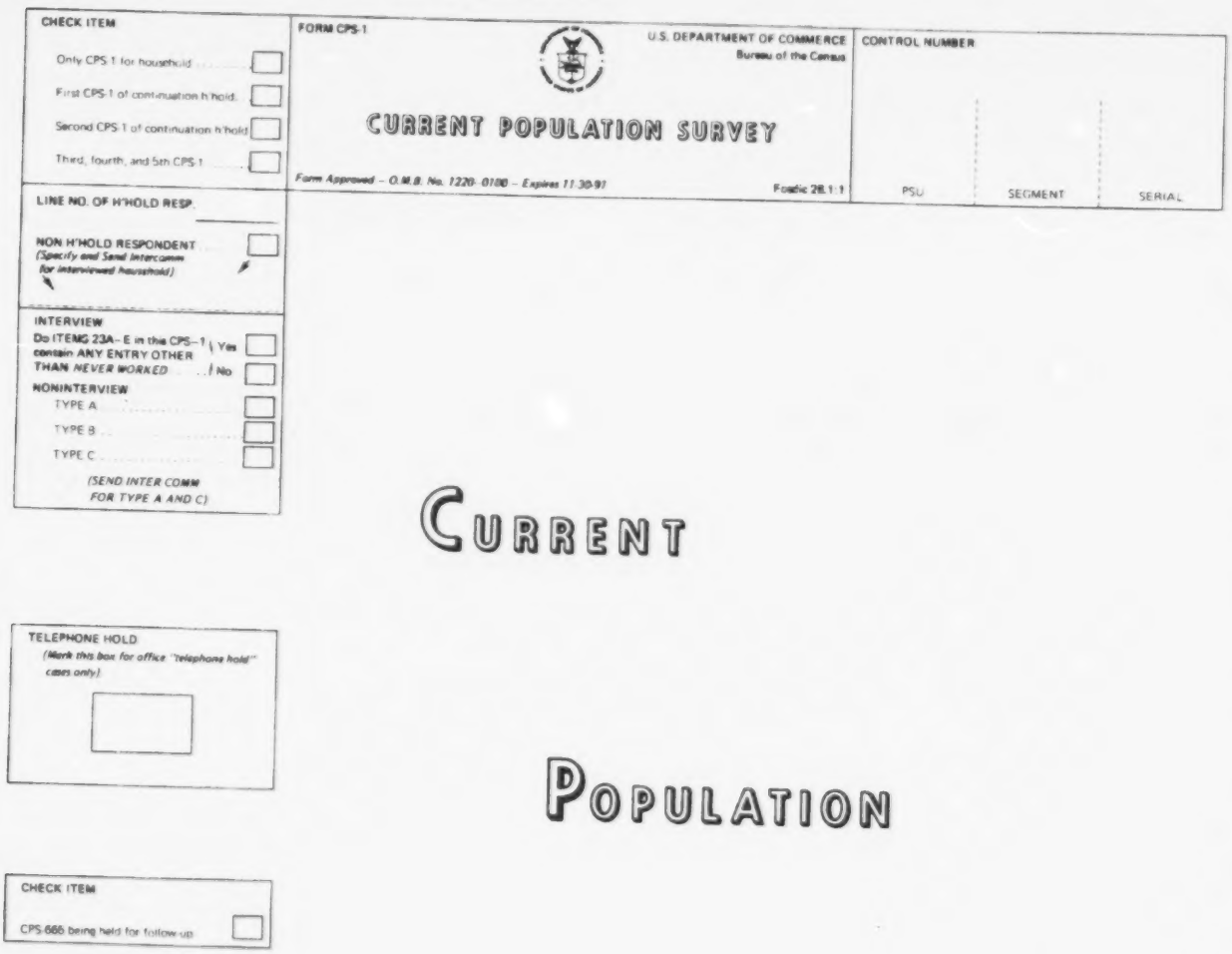
27 Swedish

28 Hungarian

OR

30 Another group not listed

FACSIMILE III. CPS-1—BASIC QUESTIONNAIRE



CHECK ITEM
Only CPS-1 for household
First CPS-1 of continuation h'hold
Second CPS-1 of continuation h'hold
Third, fourth, and 5th CPS-1

FORM CPS-1
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
CONTROL NUMBER
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY
Form Approved – O.M.B. No. 1220-0100 – Expires 11-30-91
Feedic 2B.1:1
PSU
SEGMENT
SERIAL

LINE NO. OF H'HOLD RESP.
NON H'HOLD RESPONDENT
(Specify and Send Intercomm for interviewed household)

INTERVIEW
Do ITEMS 23A–E in this CPS–1 contain ANY ENTRY OTHER THAN NEVER WORKED
Yes
No

NONINTERVIEW
TYPE A
TYPE B
TYPE C
(SEND INTER COMM FOR TYPE A AND C)

TELEPHONE HOLD
(Mark this box for office "telephone hold" cases only)

CHECK ITEM
CPS-668 being held for follow-up

CURRENT

POPULATION

SURVEY

MARCH 1991

CHILDREN'S (0–14 years old) TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS

(If more than 4 children in household, use continuation CPS-1 document.)

FIRST CHILD

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX	18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
00	Natural/Adopted Child . . . 05 ○	00	00	Male . . . 1	White . . . 1	00
11	Step Child . . . 06 ○	11	01	Female . . . 2	Black . . . 2	11
22	Grandchild . . . 07 ○	22	02		Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo . . . 3	22
33	Brother/Sister . . . 09 ○	33	03		Asian or Pacific Islander . . . 4	33
44	Other Rel. of ref. person . . . 10 ○	44	04		Other . . . 5	44
55	Foster Child . . . 11 ○	55	05			55
66	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld. 12 ○	66	06			66
77	Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in H'hld. 14 ○	77	07			77
88		88	08			88
99		None 9 ○	09			99

SECOND CHILD

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX	18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
00	Natural/Adopted Child . . . 05 ○	00	00	Male . . . 1	White . . . 1	00
11	Step Child . . . 06 ○	11	01	Female . . . 2	Black . . . 2	11
22	Grandchild . . . 07 ○	22	02		Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo . . . 3	22
33	Brother/Sister . . . 09 ○	33	03		Asian or Pacific Islander . . . 4	33
44	Other Rel. of ref. person . . . 10 ○	44	04		Other . . . 5	44
55	Foster Child . . . 11 ○	55	05			55
66	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld. 12 ○	66	06			66
77	Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in H'hld. 14 ○	77	07			77
88		88	08			88
99		None 9 ○	09			99

THIRD CHILD

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX	18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
00	Natural/Adopted Child . . . 05 ○	00	00	Male . . . 1	White . . . 1	00
11	Step Child . . . 06 ○	11	01	Female . . . 2	Black . . . 2	11
22	Grandchild . . . 07 ○	22	02		Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo . . . 3	22
33	Brother/Sister . . . 09 ○	33	03		Asian or Pacific Islander . . . 4	33
44	Other Rel. of ref. person . . . 10 ○	44	04		Other . . . 5	44
55	Foster Child . . . 11 ○	55	05			55
66	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld. 12 ○	66	06			66
77	Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in H'hld. 14 ○	77	07			77
88		88	08			88
99		None 9 ○	09			99

FOURTH CHILD

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON (Control Card item 14b)	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18G1. SEX	18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
00	Natural/Adopted Child . . . 05 ○	00	00	Male . . . 1	White . . . 1	00
11	Step Child . . . 06 ○	11	01	Female . . . 2	Black . . . 2	11
22	Grandchild . . . 07 ○	22	02		Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo . . . 3	22
33	Brother/Sister . . . 09 ○	33	03		Asian or Pacific Islander . . . 4	33
44	Other Rel. of ref. person . . . 10 ○	44	04		Other . . . 5	44
55	Foster Child . . . 11 ○	55	05			55
66	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld. 12 ○	66	06			66
77	Non-rel. of Ref. Person with NO OWN rel. in H'hld. 14 ○	77	07			77
88		88	08			88
99		None 9 ○	09			99

ARMED FORCES MEMBERS TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS

(Fill only in [redacted] households for persons with "AF" in CC item 22.

If more than 2 AF persons in household, use continuation CPS-1 document.)

FIRST ARMED FORCES MEMBER

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS
00	Ref. Person WITH rel. in H'hld. 01 ○	00	00	Married — spouse present . . . 1
11	Ref. person with NO rel. in H'hld 02 ○	11	01	Married — spouse absent (Exclude separated) . . . 2
22	Husband . . . 03 ○	22	02	Widowed . . . 3
33	Wife . . . 04 ○	33	03	Divorced . . . 4
44	Natural/Adopted Child . . . 05 ○	44	04	Separated . . . 5
55	Step Child . . . 06 ○	55	05	Never married . . . 6
66	Grandchild . . . 07 ○	66	06	
77	Parent . . . 08 ○	77	07	
88	Brother/Sister . . . 09 ○	88	08	
99	Other rel. of Ref. Person . . . 10 ○	None 9 ○	09	
	Foster Child . . . 11 ○			
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld. . . . 12 ○			
	Partner/Roommate . . . 13 ○			
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person (other than partner/roommate) with NO OWN rel. in H'hld. . . . 14 ○			

18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NO.	18G1. SEX	18H. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	18I. GRADE COMPLETED	18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
00	Male . . . 1	00	Yes . . . 1	White . . . 1	00
11	Female . . . 2	11	No . . . 2	Black . . . 2	11
22		22		Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo . . . 3	22
33		33		Asian or Pacific Isl. . . . 4	33
44		44		Other . . . 5	44
55		55			55
66		66			66
77		77			77
88		88			88
99		None 9 ○			99

SECOND ARMED FORCES MEMBER

18A. LINE NO.	18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON	18C. PARENT'S LINE NUMBER	18D. AGE	18E. MARITAL STATUS
00	Ref. Person WITH rel. in H'hld. 01 ○	00	00	Married — spouse present . . . 1
11	Ref. person with NO rel. in H'hld 02 ○	11	01	Married — spouse absent (Exclude separated) . . . 2
22	Husband . . . 03 ○	22	02	Widowed . . . 3
33	Wife . . . 04 ○	33	03	Divorced . . . 4
44	Natural/Adopted Child . . . 05 ○	44	04	Separated . . . 5
55	Step Child . . . 06 ○	55	05	Never married . . . 6
66	Grandchild . . . 07 ○	66	06	
77	Parent . . . 08 ○	77	07	
88	Brother/Sister . . . 09 ○	88	08	
99	Other rel. of Ref. Person . . . 10 ○	None 9 ○	09	
	Foster Child . . . 11 ○			
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld. . . . 12 ○			
	Partner/Roommate . . . 13 ○			
	Non-rel. of Ref. Person (other than partner/roommate) with NO OWN rel. in H'hld. . . . 14 ○			

18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NO.	18G1. SEX	18H. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED	18I. GRADE COMPLETED	18J. RACE	18K. ORIGIN
00	Male . . . 1	00	Yes . . . 1	White . . . 1	00
11	Female . . . 2	11	No . . . 2	Black . . . 2	11
22		22		Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo . . . 3	22
33		33		Asian or Pacific Isl. . . . 4	33
44		44		Other . . . 5	44
55		55			55
66		66			66
77		77			77
88		88			88
99		None 9 ○			99

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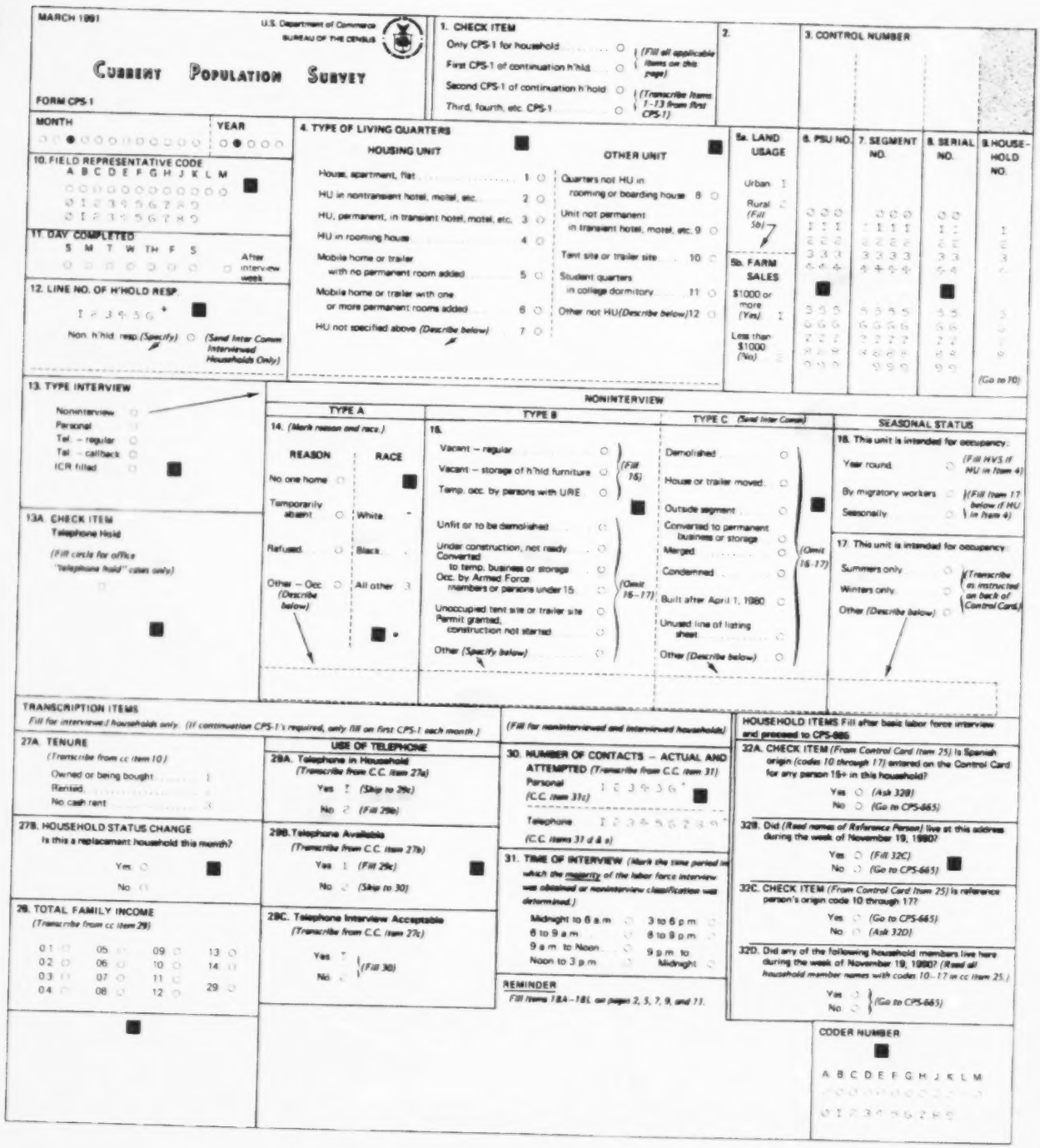

MARCH 1991

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

FORM CPS-1

1. CHECK ITEM
Only CPS-1 for household ○
First CPS-1 of continuation h'hld ○ (Fill all applicable items on this page)
Second CPS-1 of continuation h'hold ○
Third, fourth, etc. CPS-1 ○ (Transcribe items 1-13 from first CPS-1)

2.

3. CONTROL NUMBER

MONTH ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

YEAR ○ ● ○ ○ ○

10. FIELD REPRESENTATIVE CODE
A B C D E F G H J K L M

11. DAY COMPLETED
S M T W TH F S
After interview week

12. LINE NO. OF H'HOLD RESP.
1 2 3 4 5 6 +
Non. h'hld resp. (Specify) ○ (Send Inter Comm Interviewed Households Only)

4. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS

HOUSING UNIT
House, apartment, flat ... 1 ○
HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc. ... 2 ○
HU, permanent, in transient hotel, motel, etc. 3 ○
HU in rooming house ... 4 ○
Mobile home or trailer with no permanent room added ... 5 ○
Mobile home or trailer with one or more permanent rooms added ... 6 ○
HU not specified above (Describe below) 7 ○

OTHER UNIT
Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house 8 ○
Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc. 9 ○
Tent site or trailer site ... 10 ○
Student quarters in college dormitory ... 11 ○
Other not HU (Describe below) 12 ○

5a. LAND USAGE
Urban 1
Rural 2 (Fill 5b)

5b. FARM SALES
$1000 or more (Yes) 1
Less than $1000 (No) 2

6. PSU NO. 0 0 0 / 1 1 1 / 2 2 2 / 3 3 3 / 4 4 4

7. SEGMENT NO. 0 0 0 / 1 1 1 / 2 2 2 / 3 3 3 / 4 4 4

8. SERIAL NO. 0 0 / 1 1 / 2 2 / 3 3 / 4 4

9. HOUSE-HOLD NO. 1 2 3 4 (Go to 10)

13. TYPE INTERVIEW
Noninterview ○
Personal ○
Tel. – regular ○
Tel. – callback ○
ICR filled ○

13A. CHECK ITEM
Telephone Hold
(Fill circle for office "telephone hold" cases only) ○

NONINTERVIEW

TYPE A

14. (Mark reason and race.)

REASON
No one home ○
Temporarily absent ○
Refused ○
Other – Occ. ○ (Describe below)

RACE
White 1
Black 2
All other 3

TYPE B

15.
Vacant – regular ○
Vacant – storage of h'hld furniture ○ (Fill 16)
Temp. occ. by persons with U/RE ○
Unfit or to be demolished ○
Under construction, not ready ○
Converted to temp. business or storage ○
Occ. by Armed Force members or persons under 15 ○ (Omit 16–17)
Unoccupied tent site or trailer site ○
Permit granted, construction not started ○
Other (Specify below) ○

TYPE C (Send Inter Comm)

Demolished ○
House or trailer moved ○
Outside segment ○
Converted to permanent business or storage ○
Merged ○
Condemned ○ (Omit 16–17)
Built after April 1, 1980 ○
Unused line of listing sheet ○
Other (Describe below) ○

SEASONAL STATUS

16. This unit is intended for occupancy:
Year round ○ (Fill HVS if HU in Item 4)
By migratory workers ○ (Fill Item 17 below if HU in Item 4)
Seasonally ○

17. This unit is intended for occupancy:
Summers only ○
Winters only ○ (Transcribe as instructed on back of Control Card.)
Other (Describe below) ○

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS

Fill for interviewed households only. (If continuation CPS-1's required, only fill on first CPS-1 each month.)

27A. TENURE (Transcribe from cc item 10)
Owned or being bought ... 1
Rented ... 2
No cash rent ... 3

27B. HOUSEHOLD STATUS CHANGE
Is this a replacement household this month?
Yes ○
No ○

28. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME (Transcribe from cc item 29)
01 ○ 02 ○ 03 ○ 04 ○ 05 ○ 06 ○ 07 ○ 08 ○ 09 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12 ○ 13 ○ 14 ○ 29 ○

USE OF TELEPHONE

29A. Telephone in Household (Transcribe from C.C. item 27a)
Yes 1 (Skip to 29c)
No 2 (Fill 29b)

29B. Telephone Available (Transcribe from C.C. item 27b)
Yes 1 (Fill 29c)
No 2 (Skip to 30)

29C. Telephone Interview Acceptable (Transcribe from C.C. item 27c)
Yes 1
No 2 (Fill 30)

(Fill for noninterviewed and interviewed households)

30. NUMBER OF CONTACTS – ACTUAL AND ATTEMPTED (Transcribe from C.C. item 31)
Personal (C.C. item 31c) 1 2 3 4 5 6 +
Telephone (C.C. items 31 d & e) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 +

31. TIME OF INTERVIEW (Mark the time period in which the majority of the labor force interview was obtained or noninterview classification was determined.)
Midnight to 6 a.m. ○
6 to 9 a.m. ○
9 a.m. to Noon ○
Noon to 3 p.m. ○
3 to 6 p.m. ○
6 to 9 p.m. ○
9 p.m. to Midnight ○

REMINDER
Fill items 18A–18L on pages 2, 5, 7, 9, and 11.

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS Fill after basic labor force interview and processed to CPS-665

32A. CHECK ITEM (From Control Card Item 25) Is Spanish origin (codes 10 through 17) entered on the Control Card for any person 15+ in this household?
Yes ○ (Ask 32B)
No ○ (Go to CPS-665)

32B. Did (Read names of Reference Person) live at this address during the week of November 19, 1990?
Yes ○ (Fill 32C)
No ○ (Go to CPS-665)

32C. CHECK ITEM (From Control Card Item 25) Is reference person's origin code 10 through 17?
Yes ○ (Go to CPS-665)
No ○ (Ask 32D)

32D. Did any of the following household members live here during the week of November 19, 1990? (Read all household member names with codes 10–17 in cc item 25.)
Yes ○
No ○ (Go to CPS-665)

CODER NUMBER
A B C D E F G H J K L M

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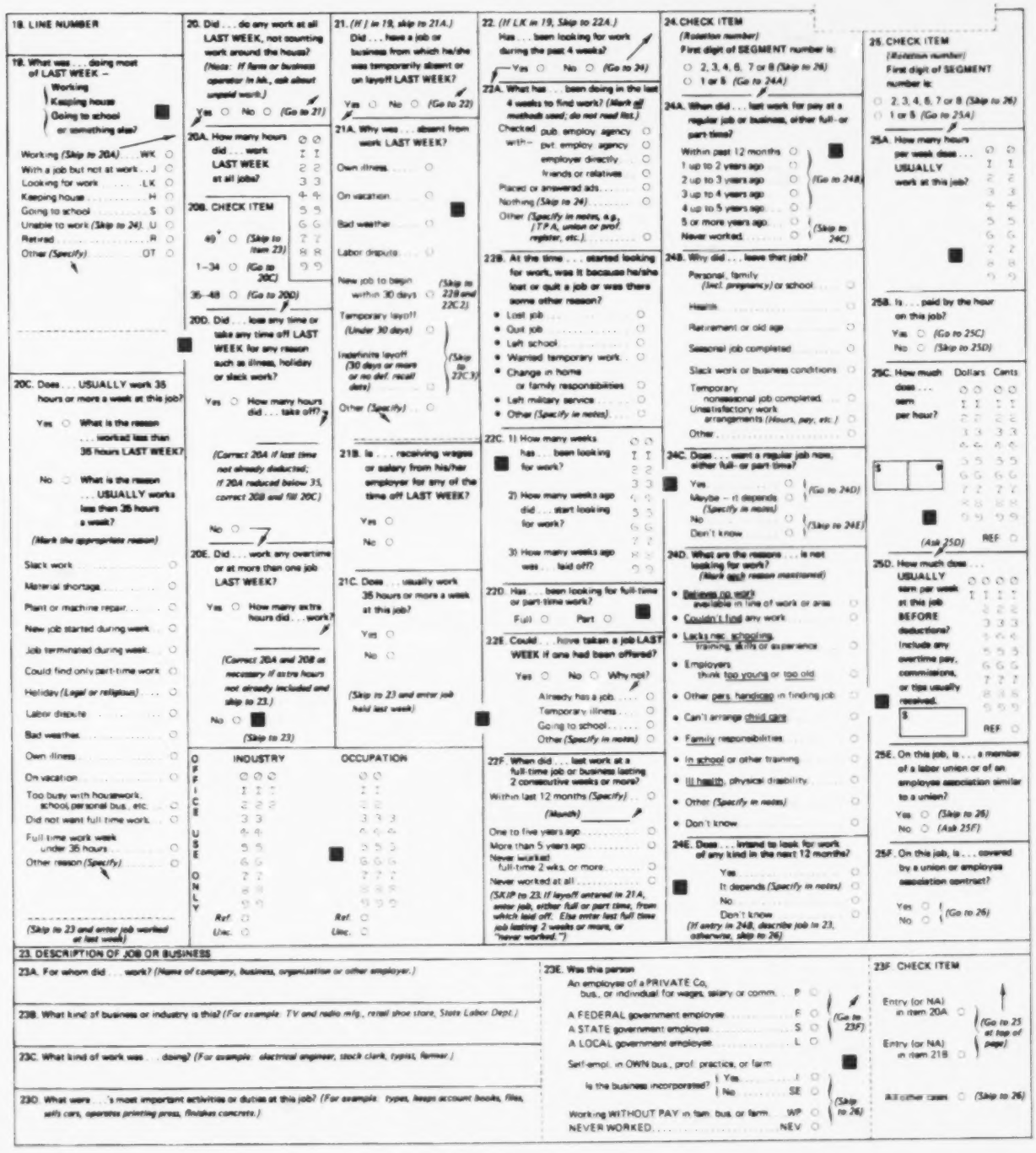


18. LINE NUMBER

19. What was ... doing most of LAST WEEK — Working / Keeping house / Going to school / or something else?

Working (Skip to 20A) ... WK
With a job but not at work ... J
Looking for work ... LK
Keeping house ... H
Going to school ... S
Unable to work (Skip to 24) ... U
Retired ... R
Other (Specify) ... OT

20. Did ... do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in bk., ask about unpaid work.)

Yes ○ No ○ (Go to 21)

20A. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

20B. CHECK ITEM

40 ○ (Skip to Item 23)
1–34 ○ (Go to 20C)
35–48 ○ (Go to 20D)

20C. Does ... USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

Yes ○ What is the reason ... worked less than 35 hours LAST WEEK?
No ○ What is the reason ... USUALLY works less than 35 hours a week?

(Mark the appropriate reason)

Slack work ... ○
Material shortage ... ○
Plant or machine repair ... ○
New job started during week ... ○
Job terminated during week ... ○
Could find only part-time work ... ○
Holiday (Legal or religious) ... ○
Labor dispute ... ○
Bad weather ... ○
Own illness ... ○
On vacation ... ○
Too busy with housework, school, personal bus., etc. ... ○
Did not want full time work ... ○
Full time work week under 35 hours ... ○
Other reason (Specify) ... ○

(Skip to 23 and enter job worked at last week)

20D. Did ... lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday or slack work?

Yes ○ How many hours did ... take off?

(Correct 20A if last time not already deducted; if 20A reduced below 35, correct 20B and fill 20C.)

No ○

20E. Did ... work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK?

Yes ○ How many extra hours did ... work?

(Correct 20A and 20B as necessary. If extra hours not already included and skip to 23.)

No ○ (Skip to 23)

21. (If I in 19, skip to 21A.) Did ... have a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

Yes ○ No ○ (Go to 22)

21A. Why was ... absent from work LAST WEEK?

Own illness ... ○
On vacation ... ○
Bad weather ... ○
Labor dispute ... ○
New job to begin within 30 days ○ (Skip to 22B and 22C.)
Temporary layoff (Under 30 days) ○
Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or no def. recall date) ○ (Skip to 22C.)
Other (Specify) ... ○

21B. Is ... receiving wages or salary from his/her employer for any of the time off LAST WEEK?

Yes ○
No ○

21C. Does ... usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

Yes ○
No ○

(Skip to 23 and enter job held last week)

22. (If LK in 19, Skip to 22A.) Has ... been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

Yes ○ No ○ (Go to 24)

22A. What has ... been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? (Mark all methods used; do not read list.)

Checked with — pub. employ agency ○
pvt. employ agency ○
employer directly ○
friends or relatives ○
Placed or answered ads ○
Nothing (Skip to 24) ○
Other (Specify in notes, e.g., IT P A, union or prof. register, etc.) ○

22B. At the time ... started looking for work, was it because he/she lost or quit a job or was there some other reason?

- Lost job ○
- Quit job ○
- Left school ○
- Wanted temporary work ○
- Change in home or family responsibilities ○
- Left military service ○
- Other (Specify in notes) ○

22C. 1) How many weeks has ... been looking for work?

2) How many weeks ago did ... start looking for work?

3) How many weeks ago was ... laid off?

22D. Has ... been looking for full-time or part-time work?

Full ○ Part ○

22E. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

Yes ○ No ○ Why not?

Already has a job ... ○
Temporary illness ... ○
Going to school ... ○
Other (Specify in notes) ○

22F. When did ... last work at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?

Within last 12 months (Specify) ... ○
(Month) _____
One to five years ago ... ○
More than 5 years ago ... ○
Never worked full-time 2 wks. or more ... ○
Never worked at all ... ○

(SKIP to 23. If layoff entered in 21A, enter job, either full or part time, from which laid off. Else enter last full time job lasting 2 weeks or more, or "never worked.")

24. CHECK ITEM (Rotation number) First digit of SEGMENT number is:

○ 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 or 8 (Skip to 26)
○ 1 or 5 (Go to 24A)

24A. When did ... last work for pay at a regular job or business, either full- or part-time?

Within past 12 months ○
1 up to 2 years ago ○
2 up to 3 years ago ○
3 up to 4 years ago ○
4 up to 5 years ago ○ (Go to 24B)
5 or more years ago ○
Never worked ○ (Skip to 24C)

24B. Why did ... leave that job?

Personal, family (Incl. pregnancy) or school ... ○
Health ... ○
Retirement or old age ... ○
Seasonal job completed ... ○
Slack work or business conditions ... ○
Temporary nonseasonal job completed ... ○
Unsatisfactory work arrangements (Hours, pay, etc.) ... ○
Other ... ○

24C. Does ... want a regular job now, either full- or part-time?

Yes ○
Maybe — it depends (Specify in notes) ○ (Go to 24D)
No ○
Don't know ○ (Skip to 24E)

24D. What are the reasons ... is not looking for work? (Mark each reason mentioned)

- Believes no work available in line of work or area ○
- Couldn't find any work ○
- Lacks nec. schooling, training, skills or experience ○
- Employers think too young or too old ○
- Other pers. handicap in finding job ○
- Can't arrange child care ○
- Family responsibilities ○
- In school or other training ○
- Ill health, physical disability ○
- Other (Specify in notes) ○
- Don't know ○

24E. Does ... intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months?

Yes ○
It depends (Specify in notes) ○
No ○
Don't know ○

(If entry in 24B, describe job in 23; otherwise, skip to 26)

25. CHECK ITEM (Rotation number) First digit of SEGMENT number is:

○ 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 or 8 (Skip to 26)
○ 1 or 5 (Go to 25A)

25A. How many hours per week does ... USUALLY work at this job?

25B. Is ... paid by the hour on this job?

Yes ○ (Go to 25C)
No ○ (Skip to 25D)

25C. How much does ... earn per hour? Dollars Cents

$.

(Ask 25D) REF ○

25D. How much does ... USUALLY earn per week at this job BEFORE deductions? Include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received.

$

REF ○

25E. On this job, is ... a member of a labor union or of an employee association similar to a union?

Yes ○ (Skip to 26)
No ○ (Ask 25F)

25F. On this job, is ... covered by a union or employee association contract?

Yes ○
No ○ (Go to 26)

OFFICE USE ONLY

INDUSTRY Ref. ○ Unc. ○

OCCUPATION Ref. ○ Unc. ○

23. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS

23A. For whom did ... work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer.)

23B. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept.)

23C. What kind of work was ... doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer.)

23D. What were ...'s most important activities or duties at this job? (For example: types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete.)

23E. Was this person

An employee of a PRIVATE Co, bus., or individual for wages, salary or comm. ... P ○
A FEDERAL government employee ... F ○
A STATE government employee ... S ○
A LOCAL government employee ... L ○ (Go to 23F)

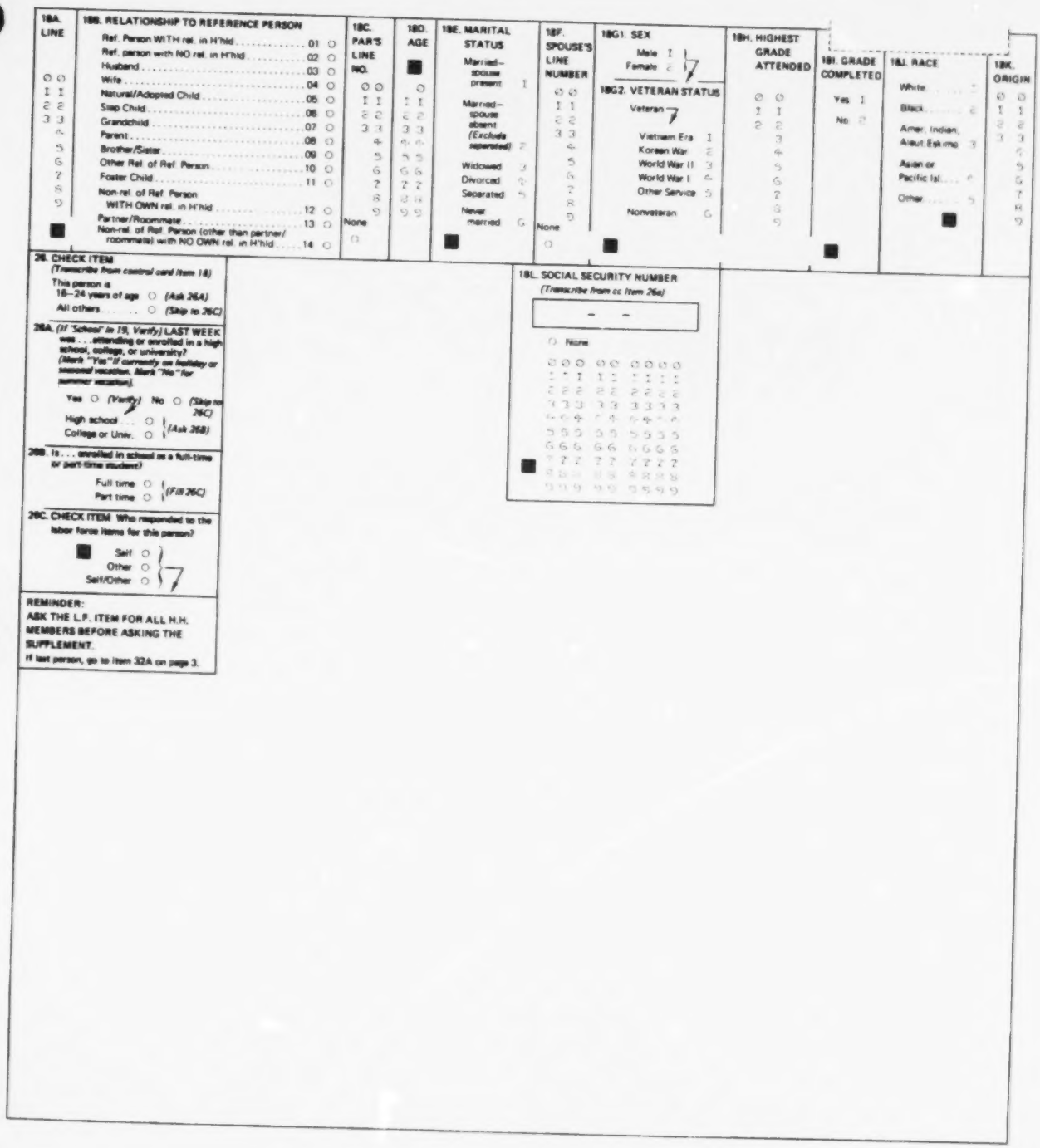
Self-empl. in OWN bus., prof. practice, or farm

Is the business incorporated? Yes ... I ○ / No ... SE ○ (Skip to 26)

Working WITHOUT PAY in fam. bus. or farm ... WP ○ (Skip to 26)
NEVER WORKED ... NEV ○

23F. CHECK ITEM

Entry for NA) in item 20A ○ (Go to 25 at top of page)
Entry for NA) in item 21B ○
All other cases ○ (Skip to 26)



18A. LINE

18B. RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON

- Ref. Person WITH rel. in H'hld 01
- Ref. person with NO rel. in H'hld 02
- Husband 03
- Wife 04
- Natural/Adopted Child 05
- Step Child 06
- Grandchild 07
- Parent 08
- Brother/Sister 09
- Other Rel. of Ref. Person 10
- Foster Child 11
- Non-rel. of Ref. Person WITH OWN rel. in H'hld 12
- Partner/Roommate 13
- Non-rel. of Ref. Person (other than partner/roommate) with NO OWN rel. in H'hld 14

18C. PAR'S LINE NO.

None

18D. AGE

18E. MARITAL STATUS

- Married—spouse present 1
- Married—spouse absent *(Excludes separated)* 2
- Widowed 3
- Divorced 4
- Separated 5
- Never married 6

18F. SPOUSE'S LINE NUMBER

None

18G1. SEX

Male 1
Female 2

18G2. VETERAN STATUS

Veteran 7

- Vietnam Era 1
- Korean War 2
- World War II 3
- World War I 4
- Other Service 5

Nonveteran 6

18H. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED

18I. GRADE COMPLETED

Yes 1
No 2

18J. RACE

- White 1
- Black 2
- Amer. Indian, Aleut Eskimo 3
- Asian or Pacific Isl. 4
- Other 5

18K. ORIGIN

18L. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

(Transcribe from cc Item 26a)

– –

None

26. CHECK ITEM

(Transcribe from control card Item 18)

This person is

- 16–24 years of age ○ *(Ask 26A)*
- All others ○ *(Skip to 26C)*

26A. *(If "School" in 19, Verify)* **LAST WEEK, was . . . attending or enrolled in a high school, college, or university?** *(Mark "Yes" if currently on holiday or seasonal vacation. Mark "No" for summer vacation.)*

Yes ○ *(Verify)* No ○ *(Skip to 26C)*

- High school ○
- College or Univ. ○

(Ask 26B)

26B. Is . . . enrolled in school as a full-time or part-time student?

- Full time ○
- Part time ○

(Fill 26C)

26C. CHECK ITEM Who responded to the labor force items for this person?

- Self ○
- Other ○
- Self/Other ○

REMINDER:
ASK THE L.F. ITEM FOR ALL H.H. MEMBERS BEFORE ASKING THE SUPPLEMENT.

If last person, go to Item 32A on page 3.

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Series P–20, No. 455, **The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1991**